

## Most OPEC Nations Back Outside Audit Of Prices, Output

By Bob Haggerty  
International Herald Tribune  
GENEVA — Twelve of the 13 OPEC countries endorsed a proposal Thursday for independent auditing of production and pricing practices of the cartel's members.

But Tam David-West, Nigeria's oil minister, arriving late Thursday, refused to say whether his country would support the move. His silence raised speculation that Nigeria had serious objections or wanted to bargain.

The ministers, reconvening the regular winter conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries after a five-day break, also remained divided on pricing policy.

Several ministers warned that OPEC must reach a sturdy agreement on both matters if it is to break the decline in oil prices. Failure to reach a unanimous accord "would be very dangerous," said Indonesia's oil minister, Subroto, who is chairman of the conference.

Some ministers have predicted that OPEC members will slide into a price war if no accord is reached. The grim mood reflects OPEC's failure to force up prices despite the Oct. 31 agreement to reduce the group's output ceiling to 16 million barrels a day from 17.5 million.

The auditing proposal, which surfaced last week, is an attempt to stop OPEC members from flooding their own output and pricing rules. Details of the proposal remain unclear, but it would involve scrutiny of each member's pricing and production by internationally recognized auditing firms.

"We support it wholeheartedly," an Iranian delegate said.

The Iraqi minister, Qasim Taki al-Orabi, said his country accepted the idea but might seek modifications. He did not elaborate.

An Ecuadorian source said that his country had planned to reject the proposal on the ground that it would infringe on sovereignty. But Ecuador decided to accept after learning of support for the proposal from other members.

A more contentious issue is how to bring OPEC's price structure closer to market reality.

Most ministers want to preserve the largely symbolic benchmark price of \$29 for Arab light, though such crude recently has been trading for about \$1.50 less on the free market. Under discussion are proposals to narrow the gap between the official prices of heavy and extra-light crudes.

OPEC's current rules call for a price range of \$26 for the heaviest crudes to \$30.50 for the lightest. The market range recently has been about \$26 to \$28.

A proposal backed by Saudi

Arabia would narrow the range of official prices by 75 cents, raising heaviest 50 cents and trimming extra-lights 25 cents.

But such big producers of lighter crudes as the United Arab Emirates and Algeria have argued that Arab heavy should rise at least \$1. Such an increase would push the crude well above market prices and hurt exports of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, major producers of heavy crude.

Nigeria also has described the Saudi-backed proposal as too modest. "It cannot be cosmetic, it must be bold," Mr. David-West said of the expected narrowing of the price range.

## Mock Comet Is Launched In Study of Solar Winds

The Associated Press  
LOS ANGELES — Scientists launched an artificial comet Thursday high above Earth, where it "exploded" like a very bright star and formed a tail 31,000 miles (50,000 kilometers) long, then dissipated after 15 minutes in an experiment to study solar wind.

The comet is part of seven experiments costing \$78 million by U.S., British, West German scientists to investigate how the Earth's magnetic field interacts with solar wind, a hot, electrically charged gas or "plasma" speeding away from the Sun at nearly 1 million mph.

"The solar wind blew this thing away very rapidly," said Bob Cameron, a scientist in a National Aeronautics and Space Administration jet that flew over the Pacific Ocean from Mountain View, California.

"At the outset, it exploded. It looked like a very bright star — sort of a yellowish-blue flash that quickly went to purple," Mr. Cameron said. "It held this size and shape for about three to five minutes, then we began to see a pronounced tail, which grew very rapidly."

Unlike a real comet — a frozen ball of dust and gas with a long tail of loose atoms and particles — the artificial comet was formed by a cloud of barium, a metallic element.

It appeared 10 minutes after two canisters of barium were released from a West German satellite about 60,000 miles over the Pacific and dissipated after 15 minutes, Mr. Cameron said.

U.S. and British observation satellites and an Argentine plane flying out of Tahiti also spotted the barium cloud, but three of four main ground observatories were clouded over.

"It has been spotted. Everything went perfectly on schedule," said Gerhard Haerendel, a project coordinator and director of the Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics.

Mr. Haerendel said the U.S. and British spacecraft "got very exciting measurements. They got all the signatures of the solar winds, and all the complex signatures of these interactions. I think we have wonderful data."

The satellites "saw very clear, strong signatures" from the comet with their various detection instruments, Richard McEntire, a physicist, said by phone from the project's science data center at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

## Cambodia Fighting Intensifies

### Khmer Resist Vietnam Troops At 4 Camps

The Associated Press  
NONG SAMET, Thailand — Cambodian guerrillas fought Vietnamese troops at close range at the largest Cambodian resistance camp and skirmished with the attackers at four other camps Thursday, military and guerrilla leaders said.

Lia Ne, commander of Khmer People's National Liberation Front forces at the Rithien camp, said the heaviest fighting took place early Thursday. Combatants got to within 20 yards (18 meters) of each other in intense fighting, he said.

The commander in chief of the Thai armed forces, General Arthit Kamlang-ek, declared an alert for the central zone of the Thai-Cambodian border, according to the deputy army spokesman, Colonel Anusorn Krissanasareni.

Rithien is the largest of about 20 rebel camps near the Thai-Cambodian border. It was overrun and set ablaze by Vietnamese units Wednesday. Its 61,000 civilians fled into Thailand to take shelter with relief organizations.

Mr. Ne and Thai military officials reported at least 15 guerrillas killed and at least 35 wounded in Thursday's fighting.

Mr. Ne said his guerrillas killed at least 50 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded about 100 Thursday.

The claims were impossible to verify because reporters do not have access to the battle area. But the wounded could be seen straggling into Thailand for treatment.

A Thai Army spokesman said small units of the National Liberation Front were staging raids and attempting to cut supply routes behind Vietnamese lines.

Since Hanoi invaded Cambodia in late 1978, the Vietnamese and the pro-Hanoi government in Cambodia have been fighting three guerrilla resistance groups. They are the Communist Khmer Rouge (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



The four Polish security officers at their trial Thursday, sitting with uniformed police guards. In the front row are Grzegorz Piotrowski, left, and Leszek Pekala; in second row, Waldemar Chmielewski, left, and Adam Pietruszka.

## Nicaraguan Rebels Admit Abuses Against Civilians

By Joel Brinkley  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Members of Congress and other government officials say many reports of abuses by Nicaraguan rebels against civilians have come to their attention recently as a result of congressional investigations of the CIA's manual on guerrilla warfare.

Current and former rebel leaders, in interviews over the last few weeks, said that some of their guerrillas had been guilty of atrocities. The leaders said they deplored the acts and they contended they had evidence that the Sandinists were guilty of the same kinds of abuses.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, a senior member of the Select Committee on Intelligence, said the committee was likely to investigate the reports of atrocities next year.

In testimony to the House Select Committee on Intelligence this month, the members of Congress and other sources said, CIA officials and others presented evidence that the U.S.-backed rebels had raped, tortured and killed civilians, including children.

Members of Congress and the other sources said the reports included testimony from at least one

rebel leader, press accounts, and reports and affidavits from private individuals and organizations that interviewed victims and witnesses in Central America.

The reports included accounts about groups of civilians, including women and children, who were burned, dismembered, blinded or beheaded, the sources said.

Congress ended its tie to the rebels last spring but is to consider renewing it early next year.

Early this month, Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts and chairman of the House committee, said CIA officers offered the reports of atrocities as one explanation for the agency's guerrilla-warfare manual.

The CIA officials, including Director William J. Casey, told the committee that they were concerned about the stories of kidnappings and assassinations of civilians, Mr. Boland said.

Mr. Boland said the CIA officers told his committee that the agency published the manual so the rebels "could win the hearts and minds of the Nicaraguan population."

The manual advised rebels to kidnap Sandinists, to "neutralize" selected government officials, to blackmail ordinary citizens so they

would be forced to join the rebel cause and to hire criminals who would arrange the shooting deaths of fellow rebels so they would become martyrs.

In separate interviews, rebel leaders said they did not know whether the number of soldiers disciplined for abuses had increased or decreased in the year since the manual was issued. But one rebel official, Bosco Matamoros, said the rebels' behavior had gradually improved over the years.

"We have a voluminous file on Sandinist atrocities" as well, Mr. Matamoros said.

He said the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest rebel group, had documented "several hundred cases" of rebel abuses against civilians in the last two years. The abuses ranged from petty theft to murder, he said.

He and other rebel leaders described the problem as a regrettable byproduct of civil war and added that their military courts had issued sentences ranging from demotion to imprisonment each time an abuse was discovered.

Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a member of the rebel group's directorate, said: "It is very difficult to control an irregular army. Many soldiers

join because they have people they want to get even with."

Edgar Chamorro Coronel, a former rebel leader, said he told the House committee that some rebel commanders routinely executed their prisoners.

"The practice was common," Mr. Chamorro said, "but it definitely was not our policy."

Other members of the rebel directorate dismissed Mr. Chamorro from the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, partly because of his public discussion of the atrocity issue.

Several leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force said Sandinist government officials and their sympathizers had been publicizing the atrocity issue.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, chairman of the rebel group, said the Sandinists had carried on "an orchestrated campaign to make resistance fighters appear as atrocious terrorists." He added: "We draw our very blood from the civilians they say we are killing."

As to killing children, he said: "In Nicaragua everything is militarized. If we attack a military installation and there are children there, then that might happen. But what the hell were the children doing there?"

## Officer Testifies In Poland

### Says Superior Backed Attack Against Priest

TORUN, Poland — Three security police officers who admit murdering the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko believed they had high-level support and would be rewarded, the prosecution told the opening session of their trial Thursday.

The public prosecutor said at Torun provincial court that Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, 33, Lieutenant Leszek Pekala, 32, and Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski, 29, did not think they were doing wrong when they killed the Roman Catholic priest in October.

Father Popieluszko, a militant anti-communist and supporter of the banned Solidarity free trade union, was kidnapped near Torun, 125 miles (200 kilometers) northwest of Warsaw, on Oct. 19. His body was pulled from the river Vistula 11 days later.

Murder indictments carrying possible death sentences and minimum eight-year jail terms were read against the three officers.

Their superior at the Interior Ministry, Colonel Adam Pietruszka, also appeared at the trial, accused of aiding and abetting the killing.

Lieutenant Pekala said in testimony that the priest had been kidnapped to frighten him into abandoning his support for Solidarity.

The lieutenant, the only defendant to speak on the first day of the trial, said that he helped kill Father Popieluszko but that his death had not been intended.

The indictment said the three junior officers stopped Father Popieluszko and his driver, Waldemar Chrostowski, on a country road with the intention of killing them.

Mr. Chrostowski escaped by throwing open a door and jumping from the officers' car as they drove away with the priest in the trunk.

The indictment said the priest was beaten unconscious four times when he tried to escape.

It said he was tied with a rope round his neck, wrists and ankles so that he strangled himself as he struggled. It said he was dead when he was thrown into the Vistula.

The three officers were also accused of having tried to kill Father Popieluszko and Mr. Chrostowski six days before the kidnapping by stoning their car as they drove in northern Poland.

The indictment against Colonel Pietruszka said he had used his rank to persuade the three alleged killers to kidnap and murder Father Popieluszko and later obstructed the investigation to find them.

Lieutenant Pekala said Captain Piotrowski asked him and Lieutenant Chmielewski in early October to take part in a dangerous mission connected with Popieluszko, that could result in the death of the priest, whose health was fragile.

The aim was to frighten him into stopping his support for Solidarity and to disclose the hiding places of underground activists, he said.

Captain Piotrowski said they need not be afraid of the consequences and that he alone would be responsible to his superiors for anything that happened. Lieutenant Pekala added.

Lieutenant Pekala said several plots were considered.

After the stoning of Father Popieluszko's car failed, the three security agents went to Bydgoszcz, near Torun, where Father Popieluszko preached on Oct. 19 "with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Famine Goes Far Beyond the Camps

### Holy City in Ethiopia Overcome by Hunger and Despair

By Clifford D. May  
New York Times Service

LALIBALA, Ethiopia — At night, the mountain slopes surrounding this ancient and holy city flicker with the light of tiny fires.

Huddled around them are men, women and children, shapeless in blankets as brown as the earth. Until recently they were farmers like their fathers and forefathers for countless generations. Now their only occupation is waiting.

In recent weeks, international attention has focused on the famine in Ethiopia, and images from the refugee camps at Korem, Makale and Bati have become familiar around the world. Yet the great majority of this country's regions of hungry and poor are not in camps but isolated in the vast and rugged countryside and in remote villages and cities like Lalibala.

In a sense, the images to be seen in these places are more disturbing. In a refugee camp, destitution is to be expected; that is the condition the camp was created to treat. On the streets of a proud city like Lalibala, in contrast, the masses of crippled, diseased and starving people seem incongruous.

Those in the camps at least have some access to food and medical

care. For most of those in the now infertile expanses of rural Ethiopia, however, there is neither.

A recent survey conducted from here by the relief organization, World Vision International, turned up many pockets of people wandering through the desolate countryside in search of food. In one group, as many as 25 were dying every day.

Even in Lalibala, life has become precarious. At the local market, food is scarce and expensive, but cows and goats are cheap. A cup of coffee, the grain from which Ethiopians make their spongy bread, used to sell for half a birr (about 25 cents). Now it goes for two and a half birr.

About 6,000 people live in Lalibala. Several thousand more inhabit the outlying mountains and hills. The city is 200 miles (324 kilometers) north of Addis Ababa and 8,500 feet (2,577 yards) above sea level. It is named for a king who, eight centuries ago, carved out a divine command to carve 10 more biblical churches from a solid rock mountainside in what was then a Christian capital protected by its topography from Islamic advance.

For 22 years, stonecutters, masons and carpenters performed the

work by day, using techniques now forgotten.

Most of the churches, though eroded and crumbling, remain in use. Hermit monks still live in small holes bored in the walls. The faithful still congregate for services. These days, said the Reverend Getu Gebeyehu, they pray for food, for healing and for help.

"The people, they are living in trouble," said the priest, who is blind and is said to be 110, the oldest man in Lalibala. "They are not happy. Always they are hungry. I pray for them."

In mid-October, anti-government guerrillas from Tigre to the north seized Lalibala, held the city for 15 days and used a hotel once patronized by foreigners as their headquarters.

When government troops retook Lalibala they, too, moved into the hotel. Now men with guns peer down from the heights.

Many people fled Lalibala during the fighting. Slowly, they are beginning to return, starving and penniless like the other rural people trekking toward the holy city.

Many die. But since the opening a few weeks ago of a small feeding center on the outskirts of town, many others have been saved.



Helufite Haile, 3, an Ethiopian famine victim who is half normal weight, is examined by Dr. Peter Jordans of the Netherlands at the Alamata refugee center. The center is run by World Vision International, a relief organization.

## INSIDE

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WEEKEND  
■ Twelfth Night, or Epiphany, has its own frivolous traditions, recalled in a new book. Mary Blume reports. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE  
■ The surplus on Japan's current account narrowed to \$2.90 billion in November from \$2.99 billion in October. Page 11.

TOMORROW  
Soviet officials are worried that a lack of computers may set Russia back in the East-West technology race.



A clothing salesman displayed the latest fashions during an exhibition last year in Beijing.

## Profits, Pop Music and Videodating in a New China

The writer of this dispatch has just completed a three-year assignment as bureau chief of The New York Times in Beijing.

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — A startling announcement in the official press the other day reminded Chinese how serious their leader, Deng Xiaoping, was about his crusade to modernize China.

Beginning in 1985, the cabinet-level State Council declared, the strict, austerities that habitually follows lunch, will no longer be allowed in government offices because it saps efficiency. Until now, up to two hours for a bowl of rice and a desktop nap have been common among Chinese bureaucrats.

From now on, the government decreed, lunchtime will be limited to an hour.

Beijing's confidence in doing battle with such sacrosanct traditions shows how far Mr. Deng's changes have progressed since a watershed meeting of the Communist Party leadership six years ago gave him his first mandate to overhaul the country.

The experiments have been boldly conceived, yet often cautiously carried out. Mr. Deng and his pragmatic colleagues have moved carefully, often sidestepping the entrenched system to get things done.

The Chinese leader has succeeded so far because his policies respond to the aspirations of ordinary Chinese, who prefer a rising living standard to Mao's shrill injunctions of self-sacrifice. They may worry about the effect of policy changes on their wages and prices. But Mr. Deng has yoked his more serious critics to China's now discredited radical past.

"Deng is liked because he is practical," a Beijing woman commented. "People are fed up with ideology."

China's drab clothes have taken on new vivacity in the last few years. The frugal habit of wearing clothing for "three years new, three years old, and three years of sewing and mending" has given way to colorful new jackets and jeans for many young people and Western business suits for their elders.

Liu Yandong, a Communist Youth League official, assured young Chinese in October that wearing fashionable

clothes conformed with socialism because it helped raise living standards.

Dances, once condemned as bourgeois, are now held to help young people meet one another. Where Mao forbade gambling, lotteries have been introduced at some sports events to "enliven the life of youth," as an organizer put it. China even encourages videodating services, bodybuilding contests, and exercise classes.

Change has been less apparent in the field of culture. Classical music, banned as bourgeois under Mao, is once more performed in concert and heard on radio. Some popular music has even emerged.

But Beijing still balks at opening Chinese literature and the arts to what it calls the "decadence" of Western artistic freedoms. It retains a tight rein on writers and artists, discouraging them from probing too deeply into the sordid

recesses of the radical past and instead harnessing their creativity to glorifying the changes under way in China.

To be sure, the caution catch-up technologically with the West, more than 33,000 Chinese students have gone abroad to study since 1978. This is more than twice the number sent overseas in the first 27 years of Communist rule.

An overriding preoccupation with improving the quality of life domestically has caused China to give first consideration to its considerable problems at home.

Mr. Deng recently told Kaare Willoch, the visiting Norwegian prime minister, that the changes he had brought about would not be suspended now that China was on the right track. He called his program "a kind of new revolution entirely different from the Cultural Revolution," on the basis that it was freeing China's productive forces from the stultifying egalitarianism of the Maoist era.

Officials insist that Mr. Deng's changes, which are aimed at quadrupling the value of China's farm and factory output in the last two decades of this century, enjoy universal support.

If the progress of Mr. Deng's policies has been retarded, it has been because of hesitancy and lethargy, the safest expressions of conservatism among China's 20 million government functionaries.

The trend toward a new mandarinism of educated technocrats has left some party members worrying about their own careers. Under the guise of a "consolidation" campaign, the party is now preparing to have its 40 million members reregister in order to weed out those who are radical, corrupt, or otherwise unable to swallow the pragmatic new party line.

The new policies have quickly taken root in the countryside, where work incentives let China's 800 million peasants (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



## Deaths Abate as Millions Vote In 2d Phase of Indian Elections

By William Claiborne

NEW DELHI — Amid scattered violence that followed the deaths of more than 20 persons in the first phase of the parliamentary elections, millions of Indians went to the polls Thursday in the second phase of voting.

The elections are expected to endorse Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's quest for a mandate to continue the political dynasty he inherited from his assassinated mother, Indira Gandhi.

Election commission officials reported a 45-percent turnout in the 116 election districts in six states that held balloting for seats to the Lok Sabha, the lower, lawmaking house of Parliament.

In the first stage of the election, which began Monday, balloting was held in 16 states and six union territories. The voting will end Friday, in districts in the far north-eastern states of Nagaland and Meghalaya.

Counting of the ballots in all states but Nagaland and Meghalaya is to begin Friday morning, with final results due Saturday.

The most important election Thursday was in Andhra Pradesh, where Mr. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party holds 37 of the 42 Lok Sabha seats but is facing a strong challenge from the regional Telugu Desam party headed by the state's chief minister, a former movie star, N.T. Rama Rao.

Mr. Rama Rao, who led his party to a sweeping victory over the Congress (I) Party in the 1983 state assembly election, turned back an attempt in August by Indira Gandhi and her appointed governor in Andhra Pradesh, Ram Lal, to topple the popularly elected Telugu Desam government.

After being summarily removed from office, Mr. Rama Rao led a "Save Democracy" campaign across the state and was reinstated.

On Wednesday, the authorities reported 22 persons, including two candidates, had been killed in election-related violence. But they reported only isolated instances of violence Thursday, including one person who was killed when police fired to disperse clashing party workers near a polling place in Venkata Puram village, in southern Andhra Pradesh.

Five persons were killed in election-related fights in rural districts of the state, according to reports reaching the state capital of Hyderabad, Indian news agencies reported. Authorities said ballot boxes were stolen in 10 precincts, and that polling would be held in 40 districts Friday.

In another village in the same

election district, two police constables were injured when a bomb was thrown at a voting station. Police in Mainpuri, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, said that a constable was injured when someone fired on a polling station.

The election commission ordered repolling in 180 voting precincts in six states in northern and eastern India following complaints of attacks on polling stations by rival gangs of party workers in which ballot boxes were either destroyed or removed. The northern state of Bihar alone reported 135 instances of such attacks.

### Suspected Sikh Terrorist

Indian security officials returned a suspected Sikh terrorist to India from Manila early Thursday in a chartered aircraft and were said to be questioning him on his alleged role in the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi. The New York Times reported from Delhi.

The suspect, Jasbir Singh, has been identified as a nephew of Jarnail Singh Bhindranvale, the Sikh fundamentalist preacher turned ex-

trémist leader, who was slain with hundreds of followers during an Indian Army assault last June on his headquarters in the Golden Temple complex at Amritsar.

Mr. Singh, who is thought to be in his early twenties, has been charged with sedition and terrorism, offenses that carry a maximum term of life imprisonment.

Philippine authorities had denied Mr. Singh permission to enter the Philippines on Wednesday and had detained him at Manila airport after a request from the government in New Delhi.

His detention and return to India ended nearly two weeks of desperate efforts to evade arrest which began with a plea for asylum in Britain. His request was rejected and he was deported to Dubai. There too, he was refused entry but managed to fly to Bangkok where, again, immigration officials ordered him to leave the country.

This time, he traveled to Manila, where he was detained by local officials and handed over to Indian intelligence and police officers Wednesday.



**WILD ABOUT HARRY** — Diana, the princess of Wales, with her younger son, Henry, at his christening at Windsor Castle. Harry, as he is known, wore the traditional lace robe first used in 1841 by Queen Victoria's first child. The photo is by Lord Snowdon, who was married to the boy's great-aunt, Princess Margaret.

## Radical Changes Mark China's 'New Revolution'

(Continued from Page 1)

keep whatever they can produce beyond a quota set by the state.

The success of this "responsibility system," which sent average peasant incomes soaring 130 percent in five years, exposed the backwardness of the rest of the Chinese economy.

By almost any criterion, the new "responsibility system," which lets peasants who produce more earn more, has been a success. Since the policy was announced in 1978, China's output of grain, including rice and potatoes, has climbed nearly 5 percent a year to reach a record 387 million tons last year.

And now that the 800 million peasants are no longer forbidden to find ways to earn money on the side, their average income has more than doubled since 1978 to reach 310 yuan (about \$117) a person in 1983.

According to the government, 30 percent of peasant families have built new homes in the six years since the changes began. Growing stories in the press tell of farmers who are buying telephones, planes, trucks and even crop-dusting aircraft and computers. The Beijing Daily reported this fall that peasants in some areas had amassed as much as several hundred thousand yuan — more than \$100,000 — in their bank accounts.

Yet there remains another, bleaker side of rural China rarely shown to foreigners, where peasants still live in mud-brick houses with earthen floors and oil-paper stretched across the windows. They plow with shared draft animals, go barefoot in patched denims, pull carts themselves and eat millet or sweet potatoes cooked over fires of dried grass or manure.

The government is concerned that the gap between the poor and the well-to-do not lead to a polarization between rich and poor peasants.

The press has criticized the "red-eyed disease" of envy by peasants who are falling behind. There have been reports of successful farmers being forced by jealous villagers to share their tools, fertilizer, and even output. Last July, a newspaper told of a woman in Jiangsu, one of the richest provinces, who poisoned her neighbor's ducks because she resented his prosperity.

Land contracts to peasants in poor areas are to be increased from the maximum of 15 years in most of China to 30 years. More flexible policies will let peasants choose the best methods for working their land. The government also promised to increase investment in less-developed areas and to allot funds for five years to improve road and water transportation.

This year's record harvest, already estimated at 400 million tons, has so swamped the country's storage and transport systems that the state is buying grain and then paying peasants to store it at home. Factories cannot turn out enough consumer goods to soak up the higher earnings of the farmers.

This has led to the new wave of urban changes that Mr. Deng says must be carried out so as not to obstruct rural progress. Under a party directive issued in October, unessential products are being exempted from central planning, factory managers are getting more authority, and their enterprises must compete in the marketplace.

The government identity of state corporations is being peeled away from their economic functions. Even the erratic pricing system will be adjusted to phase out costly state subsidies for food, clothing, and rent.

After the directive was issued, the People's Daily, the party newspaper, called it a scientific blueprint for modernization. It recalled that during the changes in the rural structure "our every step forward met with obstruction from habitual, ideological prejudice within the party." The paper predicted that changes in the urban structure would "inevitably meet with this problem."

Yet China has already undergone a transformation that could hardly have been anticipated when Mao died eight years ago. The change goes beyond the new stress on light industry, now growing by more than 11 percent annually, or the 300,000 motor vehicles that China expects to have produced this year.

China has scrapped its militant self-reliance to obtain over \$8 billion in foreign investment from Western countries. Hong Kong, and Macao. Under Mr. Deng's open-door policy, foreign trade exceeded \$35 billion in total turnover in the first nine months of 1984. China also plans to dip into its substantial foreign currency reserves, now reckoned at nearly \$16.5 billion, to buy more than \$14 billion worth of foreign technology in the next few years.

The longest struggle has been waged against a lingering contempt for people known as "intellectuals" — a description applied to anyone with a higher education. Mr. Deng said recently that the proper treatment of intellectuals who had talent to offer the country was the most important aspect of the new urban changes.

Almost half of the Communist Party's 40 million members are people who joined during the Cultural Revolution, and they have resisted admitting educated Chinese for fear the party's proletarian character would change. A commentary by the official news agency Xinhua acknowledged that the party's current policy of taking in more educated candidates "has never been thoroughly implemented" and urged that party secretaries who continued to discriminate against intellectuals be ousted.

Next: The role of ideology.

## Syria Renews Opposition to Israeli Terms On Departure

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria renewed Thursday its opposition to Israeli terms for a withdrawal from southern Lebanon. It said it supported Lebanese demands for "unconditional liberation."

The official Syrian news agency Sana said President Hafez al-Assad gave the message to President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon at talks in Damascus on Thursday, their third meeting this year.

"Assad assured Gemayel that Syria stands strongly by Lebanon in its pursuit of the unconditional liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation and against any concession infringing Lebanese sovereignty," Sana said.

Lebanon, with Syrian support, has rejected Israeli demands for an expanded United Nations peacekeeping force and for deployment of an Israeli-backed militia when Israeli troops end their 30-month occupation.

Sana said Mr. Assad also reiterated support for a long-delayed Lebanese security plan to send the regular army to Israeli frontlines in southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese cabinet approved on Wednesday the latest version of the security plan by the multi-faction military council and asked the army to set a date for carrying it out.

Nabih Berri, the Shiite Muslim leader, was quoted Thursday as saying he would boycott cabinet meetings if the go-ahead was not given by Saturday.

The army's move south to the Awali River was due to have begun on Dec. 2. It has been repeatedly delayed by objections from the Druze and Christian militias which control the area.

The newspaper Al-Nahar quoted Mr. Berri, minister of state for the south, as saying after Wednesday's cabinet session that if tangible steps toward carrying out the plan were not seen within three days, his Amal movement would "take a different stand."

Christian radio stations on Wednesday quoted the Phalangist minister, Joseph al-Hachem, as saying he rejected new Druze demands and conditions making the army's role in the Khayroun region subservient to that of the internal security force. The Druze Progressive Socialist Party issued a statement denying that it made new demands.

All major political factions agreed last month that the army should deploy on the coast road to the Awali to stop fighting between the Druze and Christian militias.

The plan also aims to prepare the army to move in after an Israeli withdrawal and forestall a repetition of the sectarian clashes that followed last year's partial Israeli pullback to the Awali.

At UN-sponsored talks Dec. 20 in the border village of Naqurah, Israel threatened to break off talks on withdrawing its troops unless Lebanon agreed to its demands by the next scheduled meeting on Jan. 7.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 112 Poles Defect to West Germany

FLENSBURG, West Germany (Reuters) — A group of 112 Poles did not return from a shopping trip to a West German port at Christmas, bringing the number who have jumped ship this year to more than 1,800, West German police reported Thursday.

The tourists left their boat at the Baltic port of Travemünde on Christmas eve and the ship left the next day without them, police said. Another 800 people have stayed behind on similar shopping trips during the year, police said. In addition, 192 passengers left the cruise ship Stefan Batory last month when it docked in Hamburg.

### UN Agency on Palestinians to Cut Staff

VIENNA (AP) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency announced Thursday that it would eliminate 38 positions at its Vienna headquarters and indefinitely defer pay increases for 12,000 field workers in the Middle East. The agency is expecting a \$60-million dollar deficit next year, and the moves would save about \$10 million, a spokesman said.

The agency provides education, health and relief services to Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. The spokesman, Ron Wilkinson, said senior agency officials would meet Jan. 9 to 11 to discuss further economy measures. He said the meeting was one of two regular policy sessions a year but had been moved forward about a month because of the agency's financial problems.

The agency employs 17,000 people internationally and relies heavily on cash donations from nations, groups and individuals. Mr. Wilkinson said it expected income of about \$165 million for 1985, but needed approximately \$225 million.

### Turkey Rounds Up Terror Suspects

ISTANBUL (AP) — Security forces have arrested 107 suspected leftist terrorists in several cities this week in a move to crush underground organizations that rocked the country before a military coup four years ago.

The major move occurred on Tuesday when Istanbul police announced the arrest of 73 suspected militants, belonging to five different outlawed organizations, after a monthlong operation.

The suspects were charged with wounding four soldiers and a policeman in Istanbul in 1980 and with carrying out various clandestine activities, police said. On Wednesday, the regional martial law command based in the Aegean port city of Izmir disclosed the arrest of 22 suspected leftist militants in the provinces of Izmir and Aydin. In a third sweep Thursday, 12 suspected terrorists were captured in the central province of Sivas.

### Schroeder Takes a Delayed Shower

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (AP) — Doctors led William J. Schroeder take a shower Thursday, a comfort for the artificial heart recipient that was delayed by a day when he became too tired after resuming speech and coordination exercises.

Helped by two people, Mr. Schroeder, 52, took his first shower since the heart implantation Nov. 25. An assistant was in the shower with him and the other was outside to check on the portable air pump that powers the mechanical heart through long tubes.

Also Thursday, Mr. Schroeder was to take a few steps in his room without assistance, using a walker. He used it unaided Wednesday for the first time since he suffered three small strokes on Dec. 13. The plans again included exercises to improve his speech, coordination and strength, which were affected by the strokes. He remained in serious but stable condition, with his vital signs normal.

### Colombia Probing Cocaine Scandal

BOGOTA (UPI) — President Belisario Betancur launched a military investigation into drug trafficking in the presidential palace Thursday after disclosing that a shipment of cocaine was sent from the presidential press office to Spain.

Alfonso Ospina, chief of staff in the presidential palace, said in a radio interview "the investigation will be taken to its final consequences without regard for which heads will roll." Mr. Betancur has been conducting a nationwide crackdown against the cocaine trade and has extradited suspected drug dealers to the United States.

In Madrid on Monday, the second secretary at the Colombian Embassy, Gustavo Jacome, was arrested and accused of using his diplomatic privileges to smuggle cocaine from Colombia to Spain.

### Mandela Said to Spurn Release Offer

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — The jailed leader of South Africa's banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, has spurned an offer for his release to the South African "homeland" of Transkei, the pro-government Afrikaans-language daily newspaper Beeld reported Thursday.

Mr. Mandela and seven other persons, including two other ANC leaders, Walter Sisulu and Goven Mbeki, were jailed for life in June 1964 for sabotage and "furthering the aims" of the Communist Party.

The Congress, South Africa's most prominent nationalist movement, was banned in South Africa in 1960. The offer and release to an "independent homeland," according to Beeld, also covered Mr. Mbeki and Mr. Sisulu.

### For the Record

Uruguayan soldiers have established a camp in Antarctica as part of the country's bid to join the 14 nations that oversee conservation and other interests on the continent, a government institute in Montevideo said Wednesday.

Edgardo Pisani, France's high commissioner on the Pacific island of New Caledonia, said Thursday he would put forward two plans for the territory's future on Jan. 5 aimed at enlarging the "zones of compatibility" between separatists and anti-independence activists.

Basque guerrillas are suspected of shooting to death the owner of a bar in the northern Spanish town of Bermeo. Officials said no arrests had been made in the slaying Wednesday of Miguel Castellanos, 47. (Reuters)

U.S., Israeli and Egyptian representatives will meet in two weeks to discuss deploying a multinational force in the disputed border area of Taba, the Israeli Army radio reported Thursday. (AP)

Warsaw Pact leaders are scheduled to meet in Sofia in the middle of January, the Bulgarian news agency reported. The meeting of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will be the first since January 1983. (AP)

### Four Polish Security Agents Go on Trial for Killing Priest

(Continued from Page 1)

the task of abducting him on the road back to Warsaw."

Lieutenant Piekals said they took military equipment, including handguns, two radio transmitters, a traffic policeman's uniform and fake documents, in case they were stopped by police patrols.

The official PAP news agency dropped all reference to the ranks of the four accused in its account of the opening session. They all wore civilian clothes.

The agency described Captain Piotrowski as the head of a section at the Interior Ministry and Colonel Pietruska as the deputy head of a department. The department in which they worked has not been officially identified but is thought to have dealt with religious affairs.

Leader Under Pressure

Robert Gillette of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Warsaw:

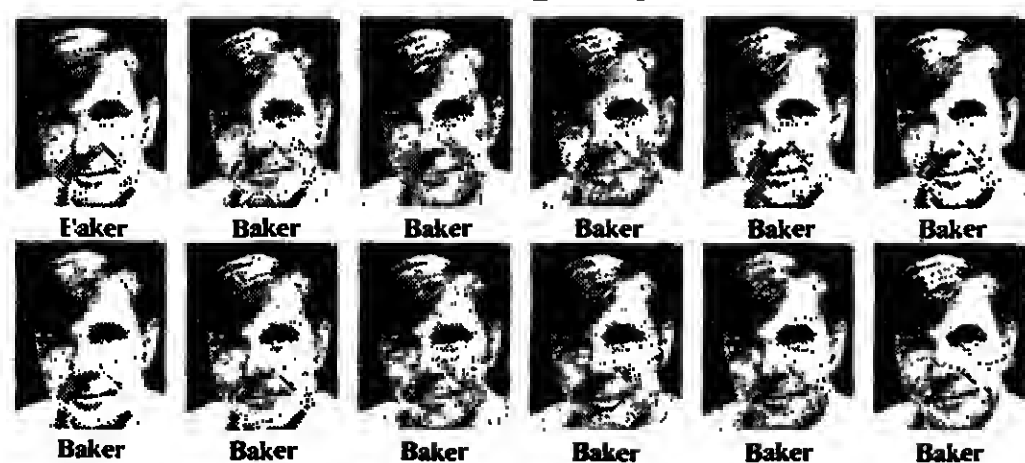
A senior member of Poland's ruling

Whether General Milewski does step down from the 15-member Politburo will depend on his ability to rally support in Moscow and among hard-line elements in the Polish Communist Party, one source said.

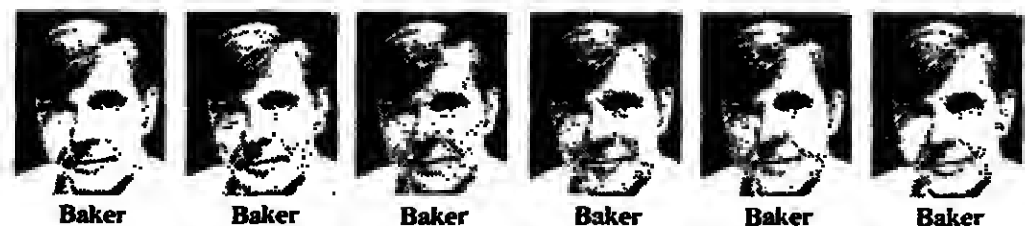
The nature of whatever evidence there may be to suggest General Milewski's complicity in the murder of Father Popieluszko has not been disclosed.

General Milewski, who served briefly as interior minister in 1980 and 1981, has not been publicly accused of complicity in the case. According to one version of the reports circulating privately within the party, the trail of responsibility points toward General Milewski but a gap in the circumstantial evidence exists between General Milewski and a lower level of authority. No further details were available.

## A Dozen



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# Reagan Plans Year's Freeze On Payments For Medicare

By Spencer Rich  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration will ask Congress for a one-year freeze in Medicare payment rates for hospitals and doctors, with no allowance for inflation, as part of its plan to cut domestic spending in fiscal 1986, sources said Wednesday.

Earlier, the administration, in documents sent to Capitol Hill, had projected a freeze on payments to doctors but had planned to permit an inflation-adjusted increase in the rates hospitals receive for treating Medicare patients.

Now, however, the administration has decided to freeze hospital rates as well as doctors' rates.

Overall, the Medicare proposals would reduce program outlays by about \$3 billion in fiscal 1986 and possibly as much as \$19 billion to \$20 billion over the fiscal years 1986 to 1988. Fiscal 1986 begins Oct. 1, 1985.

The budget also is expected to propose an increase in Medicare patients' monthly premiums for the program; an increase in the \$75-a-year deductible that Medicare patients must pay under the doctor-insurance program before Medicare begins picking up the bill; and a reduction of subsidies to teaching hospitals.

However, a major change in the way Medicare reimburses hospitals for capital investments, which would have limited payments for expansion, probably will not be included in the budget, sources said, but will be proposed later in the year.

Among the major changes expected to be proposed by President Ronald Reagan are:

- The rates Medicare pays hospitals for each patient admitted would be frozen at current levels for fiscal 1986 instead of being increased to cover inflation. In fiscal 1987 and 1988, they would be allowed to rise to keep pace with the inflation rate for the so-called medical market basket, a package of items that hospitals buy. The market basket increase usually runs higher than overall inflation in the economy. Fiscal 1986 savings: \$2.03 billion.
- Under the new prospective payment system for Medicare voted by Congress in 1983, hospitals are no longer paid on a per-day basis for the care of Medicare patients. Instead, the government sets fixed rates in advance for each different type of illness, covering the entire stay. The hospital does not receive anything extra if the patient is kept longer, so there is no incentive to pile on extra days that would increase Medicare payments.
- Under Medicare, the hospital must accept the government payment as its full payment, although when the patient receives something extra that Medicare does not cover, for instance, a private room, instead of semiprivate, the patient may be billed separately.
- Rates paid to doctors for various Medicare services would also be frozen at current levels without any inflation increase. This would be the second such freeze; Congress has already voted a freeze for the 15 months started July 1, 1984. Fiscal 1986 savings: \$600 million.

Medicare, the program of health insurance for the elderly, is by far the largest medical program in the United States, with estimated outlays of \$68 billion in fiscal 1985 for the care of 30 million aged and disabled Social Security beneficiaries.

# Up Terror Suspects

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has upped the number of suspected terrorists to 15, according to a report by the Justice Department. The report, which was part of a larger document on terrorism, said that the number of suspected terrorists had increased from 10 in 1983 to 15 in 1984. The report also said that the number of suspected terrorists had increased from 10 in 1983 to 15 in 1984.

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President Sandro Pertini of Italy, right, and Renzo Imbeni, the mayor of Bologna, attending the state funeral in Bologna of the 15 persons killed in the train bombing.

# Pertini Attends State Funeral for 15 Killed in Train Attack Near Bologna

BOLOGNA — Italy held a state funeral service on Thursday for the 15 persons killed by a bomb on a train near here on Sunday.

The coffins of the victims were not at the service in Bologna's St. Petronius Basilica, which was attended by President Sandro Pertini of Italy and other political leaders. Relatives of the victims preferred private burials in their hometowns.

In a homily, Archbishop Giacomo Biffi of Bologna declared, "Bologna is tired of having its name connected with these outrages. We ask that, at long last, the assassins be identified and brought to justice."

After the service, the city's Communist mayor, Renzo Imbeni, charged that the bombers enjoyed the protection of Italy's state apparatus. In response, the crowd chanted, "We want justice."

Mr. Imbeni said that investigators still did not know the identity of those behind the bombing of the crowded train in a tunnel south of Bologna, despite numerous claims by political extremists.

"But we know why they could kill," Mr. Imbeni said. "Because this terrorism by massacre goes unpunished."

The mayor said that 140 persons had died since 1969 in five bomb attacks attributed to neofascist groups, but that no one had been found guilty of the attacks.

Those who placed the explosives in Brescia, Milan, and in three railroad attacks near Bologna had escaped "because there was complicity and protection within the state apparatus," Mr. Imbeni charged.

Last month, a magistrate in Rome indicted four former officers of the secret service and two civilians on charges that included the possession of explosives. Judicial sources say that investigators believe the six tried to mislead inquiries into the 1980 bombing at Bologna's railroad station by trying to implicate a rightist West German organization. Eighty-five persons were killed in the explosion.

But the sources said that investigators believed the explosion Sunday was in fact the work of rightist extremists who had claimed responsibility for it and for two previous railroad bombings in the Bologna area.

Despite the investigators' suspicion, Interior Minister Oscar Luigi Scalfaro said in newspaper interviews published Thursday that police were also looking into the possibility that foreign terrorist groups or the Mafia were involved.

Three neofascists were acquitted of a 1974 bomb attack that killed 12 persons on a train in the same tunnel. No one has been brought to trial for the 1980 explosion at the Bologna station.

# U.K. Arrests 6 Said to Plot IRA Bombing On Shoppers

LIVERPOOL — British police said Thursday that they had arrested six men under Britain's Prevention of Terrorism Act. But they refused to comment on a report that the arrests thwarted an Irish Republican Army bombing conspiracy possibly aimed at holiday shoppers.

The six were detained Monday in this northwest England port city and "certain items were taken away for forensic examination," a police spokesman said.

But he declined to identify the men, describe the circumstances of their arrest or say what items had been confiscated.

The London Daily Mail reported Thursday that the arrests were connected with a major police operation that it said is believed to have thwarted a mission by Irish terrorists to plant bombs on the British mainland.

"Several pounds of suspicious substances were also seized," the paper said. It added that "forensic tests are due to be carried out today but police are almost certain that the material is high explosive."

The newspaper noted that Liverpool has a large Irish immigrant population and that IRA operatives have used the port to enter mainland Britain in the past.

The Daily Mail also noted that the arrests came "just before the big sales are due to bring millions of shoppers crowding into city centers, a perfect target for any terrorists."

A bomb outside Harrods department store in London on Dec. 17, 1983, during the Christmas shopping rush, killed six persons and injured 94. The Irish Republican Army said that IRA "volunteers" were responsible.

An IRA bomb narrowly missed killing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and members of her cabinet when it exploded at the hotel they were at during the Conservative Party's annual conference at Brighton on Oct. 12. Five people were killed. One of the 31 injured included the trade secretary, Norman Tebbit.

The Daily Mail said that Home Secretary Leon Brittan, the government minister responsible for police and security, agreed Wednesday to sign an order under the Prevention of Terrorism Act extending to seven days from two days the period that police can detain suspects without formal charges.

# Belgian Police Make Little Progress In Search for Anti-NATO Bombers

By Steven J. Dryden  
International Herald Tribune  
BRUSSELS — The search for an underground group carrying out a "war against NATO" in Belgium has become a major challenge for authorities here seeking to end its three-month bombing campaign.

Belgian police have made no arrests and apparently little progress in identifying the origins of the group, which calls itself *Cellules Communistes Combattantes*, the Fighting Communist Cells.

The group's campaign has escalated from attacks in October on multinational companies with crude explosives made from pressure cookers to a coordinated series of bombings in southern Belgium earlier this month. This series knocked out a major branch of the emergency fuel pipeline maintained by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

With each new attack, more theories about the group's appearance. Some Belgian officials speculate that the group may have links to the French terrorist group Direct Action. Other officials note that the Belgian group, when claiming responsibility for its attacks, has quoted with approval the communiqués of the Red Army Faction from West Germany, another anti-NATO group.

In one of its communiqués, the Belgian group said its "war against NATO" was being pursued in other nations by "fighting Communists." Belgian investigators have met with their French and West German counterparts but so far have not revealed any firm evidence of collaboration between the French, German and Belgian terrorists.

Several Belgian newspapers and magazines have suggested that despite its Marxist rhetoric, the Fighting Communist Cells may really be an extreme rightist group aiming to discredit the left and bolster the government's police powers.

"It's all very mysterious," said one Western diplomat. The group "appears to have no existence outside of these isolated acts of sabotage."

NATO has tightened security at its headquarters outside Brussels, where two of the bombings took place. But one alliance official commented, "we'd feel more comfortable if we had more information" about the group.

One of the bombs damaged offices of Honeywell-Europe, a U.S. defense contractor located a quarter mile (400 meters) from the entrance to NATO's headquarters.

Foreign terrorists have often used Belgium as a combat zone in recent years. But the country has not suffered from the domestic political violence that has plagued other West European governments.

The Fighting Communist Cells have shown annoyance with the tranquility in Belgium. The group has said that it wished to launch the "armed political military struggle in this country, which until now has been too little touched by the struggle for communism."

Another statement noted that Belgium has a "limited but central place" in the "imperialist military machine" as evidenced by the NATO decision to locate both its political and military headquarters on Belgian soil.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium, following the October bombing of his office in the provincial capital of Ghent, warned that the unusual attacks threatened political liberties in Belgium.

"Belgium has always been a model of democracy," Mr. Martens said. "All tendencies have been allowed freedom of expression. This tradition should not be put into danger."

A few days later, police raided more than 100 homes and offices searching for evidence and suspects. Fifteen persons were taken in for questioning but all were quickly released.

The police action stirred up a political controversy because all the targeted individuals and groups were from the left.

At the same time, public impatience has been growing over the government's inability to stop the bombings. The Brussels newspaper *Le Soir* said recently that the group's ability to attack with "impunity" showed the "powerlessness" of the police.

Following the pipeline bombing, Justice Minister Jean Gol said 250 more police officers would be hired in 1985 to help counter terrorism.

Unlike many terrorist groups in Europe, the Belgian group has avoided such tactics as kidnapping or bombings of public areas that could endanger life.

Each target has had a direct or symbolic link to NATO. The attacks began with bombings against three firms that supply parts for NATO's cruise and Pershing-2 missiles. The second wave of bombings was against offices of the Christian Democratic and Liberal parties, members of the government coalition that has supported deployment of cruise missiles in Belgium.

The third set of targets has so far included military air control antennas and the NATO pipeline.

# Bonn Seeks Inclusion in '45 Tribute

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service  
BONN — Making elaborate diplomatic and domestic soundings, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his closest aides are trying to make sure that West Germany is conspicuously included in 40th anniversary ceremonies in May marking the Nazi surrender and the end of the war in Europe.

"What we want to avoid at all costs is another Normandy like last summer, with all the Allies on the beaches and us left out," one aide said, referring to ceremonies in France last June commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Normandy landings. Mr. Kohl was gently rebuffed when he sought to be included at Normandy.

Mr. Kohl is said to be deeply concerned about the May 8 anniversary in part because, two days later, a crucial election will take place in West Germany's most populous state, North Rhine-Westphalia. A Normandy-style humbling would not help the image of his Christian Democratic Party.

The chancellor and his aides, in conversations with Washington, Paris and other capitals, are said to have stressed the importance of not alienating West German opinion.

Alois Mertes, a minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, said, "The most important thing is that one should think of the young German generation — that they should be proud of their heritage and made to feel at home in this alliance."

With the anniversary in mind, the Kohl government arranged for an early gathering of the annual economic summit of industrial democracies, which will take place in Bonn on May 2-4.

U.S. diplomats said Bonn and Washington are also discussing the possibility of a visit to West Germany by President Ronald Reagan after the summit meeting.

Mr. Kohl, in a television interview, said that President François Mitterrand of France had assured him "that the French Republic will not participate in anything that would wound the souls or hearts of our German friends."

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand met in September at Verdun after the embarrassment over Normandy. To a gesture of friendship, they clasped hands where French and German soldiers had killed each other by the hundreds of thousands in 1916.

Bonn is also concerned that the Soviet Union might exploit the anniversary for further propaganda attacks against West Germany.

Without being provocative to Communist authorities in East Berlin, the Kohl government seems eager to keep alive the awareness that the end of the war, as Mr. Mertes said, "marked the end of one dictatorship in Germany but the beginning of another."

# U.S. Mailman Is Rehired After Unstamped Greetings

DETROIT — A rural mail carrier who was fired for delivering 540 of his own unstamped Christmas cards to people on his route got his job back after the U.S. Postal Service had a change of heart.

The reinstatement of the mail carrier, Frank DePlanche, 47, was announced Wednesday by William Smiley, employee and labor relations director for the postal service in Michigan, following complaints from his wife, Marie DePlanche, his union and the public.

Mrs. DePlanche said the dismissal had caused him enough stress to require hospitalization.

"We have taken into consideration Mr. DePlanche's 29 years of postal service, and therefore his proposed discharge is being reduced to a five-day suspension," Mr. Smiley said at a news conference.

"In addition, he will be required to pay the postage which he should have paid in the first place," Mr. Smiley said. That amounts to about \$70.

Mr. DePlanche was told he would be fired Jan. 9 for delivering the cards.

"The postal service was alerted to Mr. DePlanche's conduct by one of his customers, who wrote a letter of complaint," Mr. Smiley said. The postal service has no plans to investigate claims that other mail carriers deliver Christmas cards to their customers without postage, said the postal official.

"We don't generally go out looking for problems," Mr. Smiley said. Tom Griffith, president of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association, said Wednesday he believes it is "not uncommon" for rural mail carriers to become part of the family over the years. Mr. Griffith said in Washington. Sending Christmas greetings would follow from their close relationship with the people on their routes.

Mr. DePlanche, who for 12 years has worked out of the post office in Brighton, 40 miles (65 kilometers) northwest of Detroit, was hospitalized for stress Monday.

That same day his wife donned a Santa Claus suit and picketed the Brighton post office with a sign comparing the postal service to Charles Dickens's character Scrooge.

Mr. DePlanche's firing drew a strong public response in a column in the Detroit Free Press that invited readers to phone in opinions on public issues.

The newspaper said that 98 percent of the 1,960 callers said Mr. DePlanche should be reinstated.

# Singapore to Quit UNESCO, Cites Other Priorities

PARIS — Singapore will withdraw from UNESCO, its ambassador to France said Thursday.

David Saul Marshall, who is also the permanent representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, said the decision does not indicate either disagreement with or criticism of the body.

"We have handed in our notice of withdrawal. We're a small country and we've got... priority objectives for our limited resources," Mr. Marshall said.

Singapore is the third nation to decide to withdraw from UNESCO. A year's notice is required before withdrawal.

The United States is pulling out of the 161-nation organization at the end of this year. Its decision followed charges that UNESCO was too political, poorly managed and backed programs contrary to the interests of Western nations. Britain has also announced that it would withdraw at the end of next year unless reforms are made.

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## Pentecostal Leader in Soviet Reported to Be Under Arrest

By Celestine Bohlen

**MOSCOW** — Authorities in the Soviet Far East have arrested the pastor of a small congregation of ethnic German Pentecostals after parents in the group took their children out of Soviet schools, according to sources in Moscow.

Pastor Victor Walter, 34, was one of three men arrested Dec. 10 in Chuguyevka, northeast of Vladivostok, near the Sea of Japan, according to travelers reaching Moscow recently. The other two were later released but Pentecostals sources said Mr. Walter, a former machinist with nine children, is still being held on charges of providing religious education to children.

Eight Pentecostal families reportedly decided jointly to take 27 of their children out of the local schools after the youngsters reported that they were harassed, and in some cases beaten up, by schoolmates who taunted them for their religious and ethnic backgrounds.

The parents notified authorities and claimed they could educate their children on their own. The Soviet Union takes a hard line against any attempt to take children out of school, particularly if there is a religious motive.

The decision to remove the children from school and the subsequent arrests came toward the end of a one-month hunger strike by members of the Pentecostal community, who have been pressing for almost two years for the right to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

The group of Pentecostals moved to the Far East several years ago from central Asia, where they claimed they had been frequently harassed on account of their evangelical religion. Most of the families have been in Russia for more than two generations and many no longer speak German, but they say that they want to emigrate to West Germany.

Sources said that the children were singled out in the schools for

additional atheistic education and that they began to be taunted by schoolmates who called them fascists and "brown pestilence." More recently, critical articles have appeared in the local press.

In February 1983, five couples were threatened with being charged as unfit parents, which if pressed could lead to their being forcibly separated from their children. No such charges have been brought.

But shortly after the official warning, the entire community applied to emigrate to West Germany where they say they have invitations from relatives. When they received no reply by September 1983, they went on their first group hunger strike which lasted 10 days.

They threatened another hunger strike in January 1984, but authorities dissuaded them, promising that in a few months they would be allowed to leave, family by family, sources said.

But in April 1984 they were told all their applications had been rejected. When they again turned in their Soviet citizenship papers, several of the men in the group and some of the women were fined 400 roubles (about \$500) each for failure to have proper documents.

In September, the group went ahead with a second hunger strike, this time for a month. Drinking only mineral water, the average adult lost 20 pounds (nine kilograms), and one 35-year-old man lost 32 pounds, sources said.

As they weakened, many in the community had to stay home from work and by the time the hunger strike was over on Oct. 14, 24 had been fired, leaving the community with only seven working members.

By the end of their most recent month-long hunger strike, which began Nov. 15, only one of the Pentecostals — a refrigerator repairman — still had a job. The others were surviving on what they could grow and the few animals they kept as livestock, sources said.

Few of the estimated 30,000 Pentecostals and Baptists who have applied to emigrate in the last 15 years have been successful.

The one celebrated exception was the Vashchenko family, from Siberia, who pushed their way past Soviet guards into the U.S. Embassy in June 1978, seeking asylum. The family was finally allowed to emigrate in 1983.

Estimates of the number of Pentecostals in the Soviet Union vary from 125,000 to 300,000. Officially, 33,000 are registered with the state, but there are many more who refuse to abide by the law governing religious here.

## Chernenko Reappears At Moscow Ceremony

The Associated Press

**MOSCOW** — President Konstantin U. Chernenko, whose absence Monday from the funeral of a Politburo member prompted renewed speculation about his health, appeared at a Kremlin ceremony Thursday, Tass reported.

The official news agency said that Mr. Chernenko, 73, awarded medals to a group of prominent Soviet writers.

The Soviet president, who has breathing difficulties thought to be caused by emphysema, last appeared in public Saturday, when he led a Politburo delegation to the building where the body of Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov was lying in state.

Mr. Chernenko had difficulty walking that day and appeared in frail health, witnesses said.

Then he did not attend Marshal Ustinov's funeral, which was conducted in freezing temperatures on Red Square. A Soviet official at the funeral said that the president "seems to have taken ill."

Mr. Chernenko disappeared from public view for nearly two months last summer, but reappeared Sept. 5 at a Kremlin awards ceremony. He was tanned and looked relatively fit.

According to a transcript published Thursday by Tass, Mr. Chernenko gave a brief speech to the

writers' group after awarding the Order of Lenin to five writers: Georgi M. Markov, Anatoli A. Ananov, Anatoli S. Ivanov, Sergei V. Saryakov and Mikhail B. Kharchenko.

## No Turning Point Seen

Vladimir V. Zagladin, deputy chief of the party's international department, said Thursday that it would be premature to see next month's U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva as a turning point in relations between Washington and Moscow, Reuters reported from Moscow.

But Mr. Zagladin, the deputy chief of the Soviet Communist Party's international department, said that Moscow believed there was a chance to improve U.S.-Soviet relations, if Washington showed willingness and matched that willingness with actions.

Writing in the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya, the senior Soviet official said that when Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met on January 7 and 8, their discussions would be exploratory and could not be called real negotiations.

"It is not known how it will go," Mr. Zagladin said of the meeting. "That it is a talk of a 'turning point' heard in some places is not justified."



Three Afghans appeared at a press conference in Washington. From left are: Mohammed Badal, rebel commander in Kunduz province; Mohammed Nassim, 7, whose fingers were blown off by a booby trap; and Nazam Khan, rebel commander in Paktia province.

## Afghan War: A Grim Soviet Account Anniversary Report Contrasts With Usual Heroic Dispatches

By William J. Eaton

Los Angeles Times Service

**MOSCOW** — A grim account of the Soviet Union's five-year war against guerrillas in Afghanistan has been published in Izvestia.

The government newspaper said dozens of bands of anti-government fighters roam mountainous Ghor province in central Afghanistan while Afghan government forces and a Soviet detachment control only the provincial capital of Chaghcharan and one other place, which the report did not name.

The report, published Wednesday on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, contrasted with typical dispatches that depict Soviet forces in a more heroic role.

Moscow sent large numbers of Soviet troops into Afghanistan on Dec. 27, 1979, removed Hafizullah Amin as president and installed Babrak Karmal. There are now an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops, always referred to here as the "limited Soviet contingent" in Afghanistan.

The Izvestia writer said heavy machine-gun fire raked a military plane as it landed at Chaghcharan recently and quoted the local Soviet military commander as saying:

"How unwise of you to come so far. It's very unstable here."

As he spoke, the Izvestia report said, Akran Garan, a nearby town, was virtually under siege by about 1,000 guerrillas.

"The garrison had used up almost all of ammunition and suffered serious casualties," the account said. Finally, the local Soviet commander decided to resupply the outpost by helicopter rather than abandon it, the report said.

## Reagan Condemns Russia

President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan ranks alongside the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor as a "day of infamy." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The president, headed for a vacation in California, said that "a president once called a certain day a day of infamy. I guess that's exactly what this is also. The anniversary of a day of infamy."

## Russians on Alert

The Soviet Union has reportedly put its troops on alert to guard against rebel attacks, while an Afghan guerrilla leader vowed to step up fighting in 1985, United Press International reported from Islamabad, Pakistan.

"The coming year will be a very sensitive one because we are planning to launch massive attacks on Kabul and other parts of Afghanistan," Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, head of an Islamic Front rebel faction, said Wednesday.

Western diplomats, meanwhile, said in Islamabad that security was tightened around Kabul and other key government sites in Afghanistan with the approach of the anniversary.

In Washington, the Federation for American Afghan Action, said Wednesday that between \$380 million and \$400 million had been spent in U.S. arms aid to Afghan rebels, but only \$50 million worth had actually reached them.

The United States, at first covertly through the Central Intelligence Agency, but now with the blessing of Congress, has been supplying the Afghans with Soviet and East bloc arms captured in wars in the Middle East, Vietnam and elsewhere.

## U.K. Urges Withdrawal

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, on Thursday urged the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, but he said "the outlook is not encouraging." The Associated Press reported from London.

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began. Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's green cover. Plants protect fragile soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies for agriculture and prevent formation of deserts. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, knowing this, we are destroying our own life-support system at such an alarming rate that it has already become a crisis — a crisis for ourselves and an even bigger one for our children.

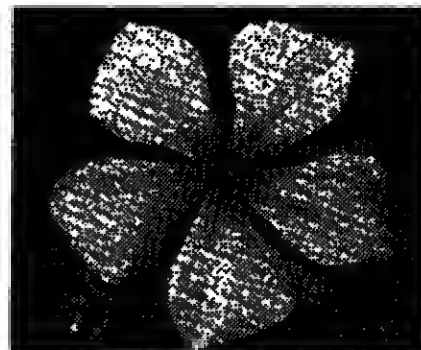
The figures alone should tell the story — we destroy a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland every year; within 25 years only fragments of the vast Malaysian and Indonesian forests will remain.



Dr. Richard Evans Schultes, director of the Botanical Museum at Harvard University, has spent 13 years in the Amazon jungle collecting the "magic" plants of myth and legend and making them available to Western medicine and science. "The drugs of the future," he says, "grow in the primordial jungle."

**What we are destroying**  
Much of the food, medicines and materials we use every day of our lives is derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics. Yet only a tiny fraction of the world's flowering plants have been studied for possible use. Horrifyingly, some 25,000 of all flowering species are on the verge of extinction.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.

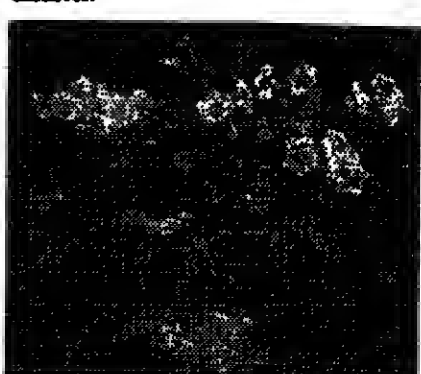


*Catharanthus roseus*. Many of the world's children who have suffered from leukemia are now alive due to the properties discovered in the rosy periwinkle, which originated in Madagascar where 90% of the forests are already destroyed.

## Who is the villain?

There is no villain — except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.

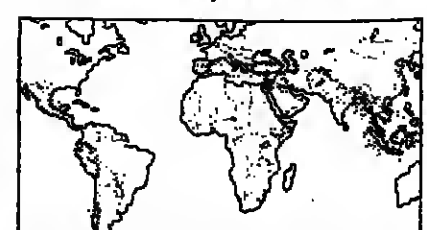


Disease-resistant potatoes, obtained by cross-breeding wild potatoes from the Andes with domestic varieties, ensure that Ireland will never again experience the blight disease which wiped out its entire crop, leaving a million people to die of starvation.

**What can be done about it?**  
The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer. There is something that each and every one of us can do.

## The WWF Plant Conservation Programme

The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.



The *Vavilov Centres*. Named after the Russian scientist who identified them. These are the regions in which our major crop plants were first domesticated. Many of these regions contain wild or semi-domesticated relatives of commercial species which can be cross-bred with crop plants to increase yield and resistance to pests and diseases.

## You can become part of it

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality. Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support.

Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

**Save the plants that save us.**  
WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION



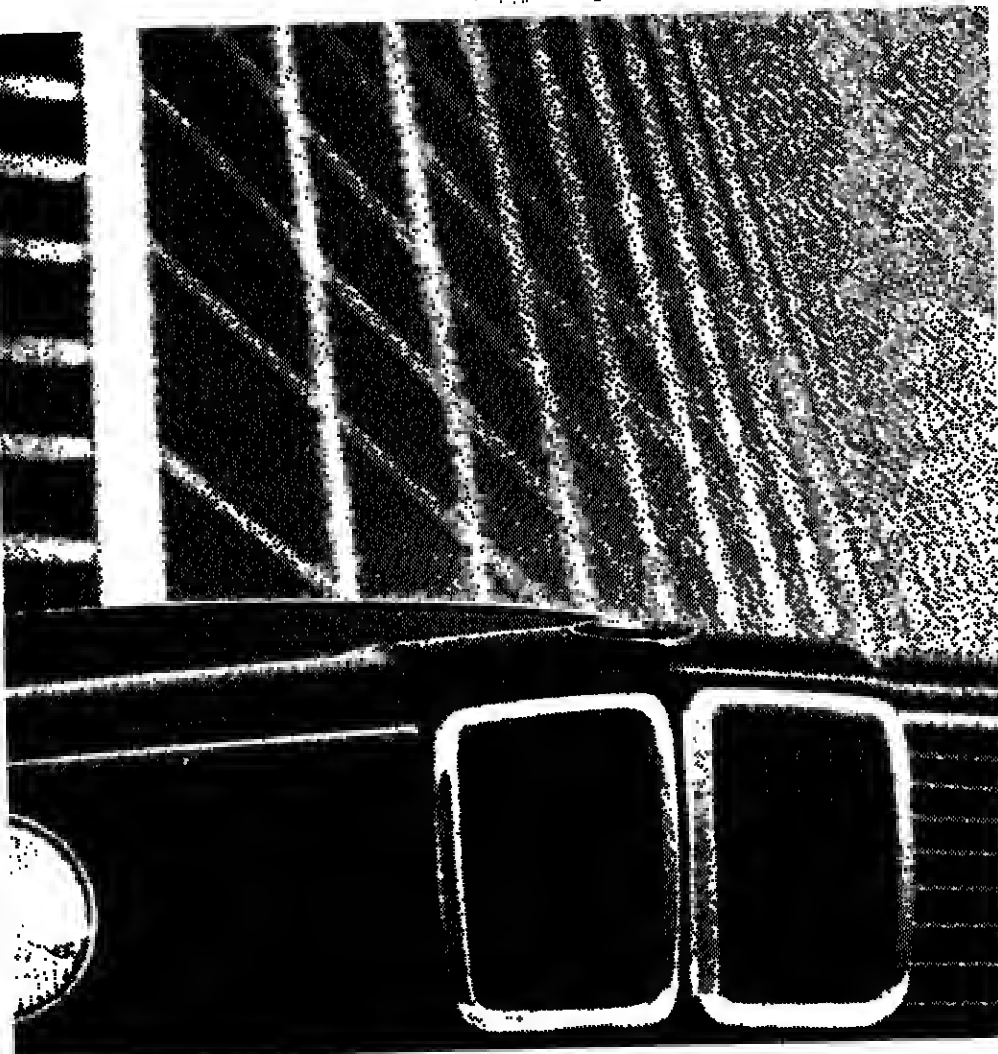
**Which international movement  
was one of the most  
successful again in 1984?**

**The BMW society of the  
world's most demanding drivers.**

1984 was yet again a year of extraordinary success for BMW. Following many exceptional years, another one of significant growth. And this was achieved despite the setbacks created by the weeks' long strike in the Federal Republic. As the result of a singleminded and concerted effort in both the domestic and export markets, BMW succeeded in regaining much of the lost ground and, with a total of 430,000, succeeded in producing and selling more cars than in the previous year. At the same time, the company's turnover has risen yet again, to over 16 billion D-Marks. And 1,500 new jobs have been created, even though — for strike-related reasons — this didn't quite match forecasts.

The world's most demanding drivers profit by BMW. And BMW by them. BMW's positive results can be related, not least, to the enormous vote of confidence given by the large number of new buyers, who have felt that the particularly high demands they make on a car are best realised by BMW. By their decision to opt for the most advanced automotive technologies available, informed and discerning buyers have acknowledged their understanding of BMW's dedication to innovation. Because they have fully appreciated exactly what BMW means by exclusivity. Namely, status through progress, and not for its own sake.

Whoever decides on the car with the more advanced technology, acquires not only greater potential. But also demonstrates a fine appreciation for the signs of our times. As far back as 20 years ago, BMW had already started reacting to the fast-changing parameters of modern motoring — quite voluntarily, without any outside pressures or influences. That's because the belief in concentrating on essentials has always been a cornerstone of the BMW philosophy. And because we have always regarded pioneering technologies as the best possible basis for handling materials and energy more responsibly, and for preserving both our valuable resources and the environment.



That's why, for instance, BMW has always been committed to sensible engine capacities and cylinder numbers, which are in tune with the needs of their time. For years the BMW in-line, 6-cylinder engine has been regarded as the epitome of engine technology. And through the introduction of new, ultra-modern electronics, BMW has given this legendary concept even greater farsightedness and security for the future.

Whoever drives with the new sense of awareness, will discover its ultimate expression in a BMW. No other car manufacturer exploits the

benefits of modern electronics as comprehensively or as consequentially on their standard production cars as BMW. With the aim of not only making motoring more efficient, safer and more comfortable, but also of making it more economy and ecology conscious at the same time. So it's not surprising that BMW had already introduced the world's first computer-controlled engine by 1979. Today, 96% of all BMW cars feature electronic fuel-mix controls. BMW was also the co-developer of ABS, the revolutionary anti-lock braking system, which today is standard on a full 50% of all BMW models.

And again, when it comes to electronic driver information systems, no-one has progressed as far as BMW.

Concentrating on essentials is no limitation. Rather, it's the intelligence needed to anticipate the future. And stemming from this conviction, BMW is dedicated to developing cars, which incorporate new technologies of the very highest standard. For those drivers who share BMW's beliefs. Equally, there's no doubt that BMW's current market position today is directly linked to this philosophy. And both combine to create the optimum basis for ever greater success in the future. Even if it must be accepted that this will never come cheaply. That's why BMW — incidentally, the only car manufacturer you'll find amongst the list of the top ten most research intensive, publicly quoted West German companies — intends to commit the bulk of its exceptionally large investment budget to innovations, designed — and capitalising on our world-wide lead in automotive micro-electronics — to make motoring even more efficient and economical in the future.

#### **Welcome 1985.**

In the coming years, BMW will continue to redouble its efforts with all its usual energy and vigour — to the benefit of everyone who, like us, believes in pushing progress to its limits. At the same time, we'd like to thank everybody — whether they be customers, suppliers or co-workers. And we wish you all in 1985, what you have helped us achieve in 1984: much success.

BMW AG, Munich





# Herald Tribune

Published by The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Mirage in the Heavens

In his "star wars" speech of March 1983, President Reagan challenged scientists to devise a defensive shield capable of "eliminating the threat posed by strategic nuclear missiles." The overwhelming response of scientists and defense experts is that it cannot be done. But Mr. Reagan will not take no for an answer.

His own senior officials regard the immediate purpose of the "star wars" program as the defense of missile silos and military targets, not cities. That is far different from the total shield Mr. Reagan called for. Yet when the change of purpose is pointed out, he reiterates the program's original goal: "It's not going to protect missiles. It's going to destroy missiles."

Analyses by the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Office of Technology Assessment have explained the unworkability of a missile shield defending the whole country. Former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has concluded that "there is no realistic prospect for a successful population defense, certainly for many decades, and probably never."

Experts are not always right, even in consensus, and Mr. Reagan's preference for his vision merits a mark for persistence. But he has misunderstood the nature of the challenge posed by a "star wars" defense.

The technical requirements of a defensive shield are not forbidden by the laws of physics. There has been progress with exotic devices of possible use in a shield, such as atomic-powered X-ray lasers. There is technical merit in the idea of "layered defense," with space-based weapons attacking missiles in their

boost phase and in midcourse, and ground-based defenders catching the survivors.

But, unlike the moon landing, which was merely a struggle against the laws of gravity, a "star wars" shield would be vigorously opposed by Soviet countermeasures. The space-based elements of the system would remain extremely vulnerable, the detection and tracking systems would provoke determined efforts at deception and the Russians would strive to increase their offensive missiles to offset whatever protective ability remained.

And the whole intricate network of satellites, computers, missiles and beam weapons would have to work perfectly the first time, since penetration by only 1 percent of the 8,000 Soviet warheads would be disastrous. The delays that accompany a single shuttle launch illustrate the likelihood of unrehearsed success by a multi-component system.

Hence it is no surprise that officials, from the president's science adviser to the Pentagon's chief scientist for the "star wars" program, have been emphasizing "transitional" goals while paying lip service to a total shield as the ultimate goal. These transitional goals differ little in essence from the missile defense schemes that both superpowers renounced in the ABM treaty of 1972 because they threaten the stability of the nuclear balance.

President Reagan cannot be faulted in wishing for total security. But to promise a total shield that has almost no tangible basis in reality is to step from hope to delusion.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES



## This Way to the Photo Summit: The Emperor Is In

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The photo opportunity was invented only a few years ago but already, such is the speed of modern technology, that those radical ecologists-cum-anarchists, the Greens, in a moment of such wobbliness, simply being seen with the Emperor of the West at the White House has a steady effect on the chancellor.

To be sure, Herr Kohl had a few thoughts of his own. He was keen for the Emperor of the West to get together early in a meeting with the Emperor of the East, Konstantin Chernenko. He saw a scheduled session between their grand viziers, George Shultz and Andrei Gromyko, in Geneva on Jan. 7 as a good beginning. He feared, however, that if the dialogue dipped to lower levels it would be lost in a swamp of oaky, technical recrimination.

In all, Mr. Kohl had about 12 working hours in Washington. His message was all but lost in the briefness of the encounter. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko will both bring to Geneva delegations heavy with expert navy-sayers. A long journey through the swamps of discord is far more likely than the leap toward the East-West summit Mr. Kohl desires.

Just as short was the visit made by Margaret Thatcher, a couple of days before Christmas to the president's sylvan retreat at Camp David. The prime minister needed those signs of

opposition Social Democrats are not immune. So it is easy picking for those radical ecologists-cum-anarchists, the Greens. In a moment of such wobbliness, simply being seen with the Emperor of the West at the White House has a steady effect on the chancellor.

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country when Secretary Weinberger, prompted by the president, took it back. He said Mr. Reagan "will not give up" the "star wars" program, "or the opportunity to develop it."

Early next week the White House welcome mat will be out in Los Angeles for Yasuhiro Nakasone. The Japanese prime minister has just been re-elected chief of his party after a surprisingly nasty fight. His enemies sit all around him — in the Foreign Ministry, the Finance Ministry and the chief party offices. Rapport with Mr. Reagan is essential.

But Mr. Nakasone also brings words of counsel. He wants the United States to take the lead in keeping the world trading system open. He even thinks it is time to renew some of the trade ties with Russia, ruptured in deference to political feelings in Washington about nasty Soviet doings in Poland and Afghanistan. But he, too, has only a few hours, on Jan. 2, to get those views across.

Which suggests that the visiting leaders are far more interested in being seen with Mr. Reagan than in influencing his policies. The foreigners are talking for the record against the day when they may want to get serious. But for the time being they are giving Mr. Reagan a free hand, and he is probably less constrained by allies than any American president in the postwar period.

By Dominique Moisi

er, this line of reasoning runs up against strong reservations.

Japanese attitudes on defense are the product of both an inferiority and a superiority complex. Because democracy in the Western sense is for the Japanese a relatively new experience — of which they are rightly

**Mastery of diplomacy lags far behind mastery of technology.**

proud, while at the same time regarding it as a delicate flower that must be sheltered from disturbing winds — there is fear that emphasis on defense could lead to a renewal of militarism. Japanese are prone to pacifism not only because of the tragic experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but also because of what led to those tragedies — the unchecked growth of military power in Japanese society.

By contrast, a sense of superiority stems from an awareness, verging on complacency, of Japanese technological superiority and general efficiency. Could it be that if Japan were to enter fully the field of defense, it would succeed only too well for its own image and for the sake of a stable regional balance in Asia?

Beyond the temptation to dissoci-

ate diplomacy from defense lies the more basic problem of Japanese self-definition and presentation to the outside world. The chameleon-like qualities of Japanese society and culture have undoubtedly encouraged Japan to seek more than one definition of its international identity.

Officially, the criterion of democracy is foremost: Japan wants to be an integral part of the West. A growing awareness of Soviet military strength, particularly in Asia, necessarily reinforces this priority.

But if Japan is "Western" in terms of alliance, it is "Northern" in terms of economic achievement. Participation in the annual summit conference of the seven leading Western economic powers is proof of success and, as such, particularly appreciated.

A third dimension of the Japanese identity is geographic and increasingly linked to economic considerations. The Pacific Basin is the world's fastest growing economic zone, and Japan tends to promote, especially in its relationship with ASEAN countries, its geographic identity as a Pacific power. At the same time it stands apart, due to a strong sense of superiority and so as to alleviate the uneasiness of other Asians vis-à-vis a historically imperialist neighbor.

A fourth dimension stems from a desire to stand off from the West in dealings with the South. Because they were not former colonial powers in the Middle East, a region on which they depend heavily for oil, the Japanese have tried to stand off the West at a time when the West was rejected. This policy was applied during the 1980 oil embargo in Iran with a lack of subtlety that proved counterproductive for dealings with the United States. The Japanese have lately improved their tactics, although without fundamentally altering their strategy.

In recent conversations in Tokyo I sensed a fifth dimension of Japanese identity, based on culture. Together with China and other countries of the region, Japan shares a culture based on Confucianism and Buddhism. As China modernizes, giving the impression of moving away from communism, this common cultural heritage, combined with the attraction of a technological model, may make the Japanese privileged interlocutors of the Chinese.

In a country of such stark contrasts as tea ceremonies and ceremonial suicide, serene order and exacerbated violence, a multifaceted diplomacy comes as no surprise. But can Japan afford the luxury of ambiguity?

Japan's mastery of diplomacy lags far behind its mastery of technology. The country is slowly entering a transition phase in which the classic contrast between economic giant and political midge will be an anachronistic legacy. Sooner or later the Japanese will have to define in a more explicit and active way their contribution to Asian security and, more broadly, their political role in the world.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Lebanon Is Hard to Leave

Israel, eager to end casualties and to put a bad war behind it, had wanted to negotiate its way out of Lebanon. But the Lebanese government, powerless and bound by Syrian high strategy, has made that impossible for now. It is not clear whether the Israelis will return to Naqura in January for another round in their United Nations-sponsored withdrawal talks. The signs are, however, that they realize that the negotiations are not promising and they must tackle these decisions on their own.

Broadly speaking, the Israelis have three choices. One is to do nothing, but the casualties and other costs make this impossible. A second — full unilateral withdrawal — is beyond the capacity of a government that includes as an equal partner a party, Yitzhak Shamir's Likud, unready and unwilling to write off its war. That leaves the third choice: partial withdrawal, which is what Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, both of Labor, are plainly committed to. A cabinet decision is expected before long. If it is not forthcoming, this will mean that Mr. Peres has defaulted on one of his leading campaign promises (the other was to repair the economy), and it will be hard to see why he deserves to remain prime minister.

Why did Syria insist that the Lebanese government stick to the laughable demand that

Israel turn over to the Lebanese army, a puppy dog, all of southern Lebanon down to the Israeli border? Syria calls all the shots in Lebanon and does not explain its reasons. In any event, Damascus remains responsible, in fact if not in name, for what happens in the parts of Lebanon that Israeli forces evacuate. The expectation is that Syrians and Israelis will set up a new series of "red lines" indicating their common intent to treat Lebanon as a buffer between them and to avoid menacing each other's vital security interests. As usual, it falls to American diplomacy to be the go-between.

The withdrawal now being contemplated excludes eastern Lebanon, where an informal "red line" already ensures that Israeli and Syrian forces very near each other remain tightly controlled. The main withdrawal will affect southern Lebanon between the mountains and the sea. It will liberate most of Israel's current Syrian tormenters. It will be up to the Shias, and to United Nations peacekeepers also in the area, to take over the role that the Israelis have played of dampening intra-Lebanese strife and blocking the return of Palestinian gunmen. As a practical matter, the effective performance of these tasks could make possible early Israeli evacuation from the last piece of southern Lebanon.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### The Nuclear Club Is Crashable

Such is the nature of the nuclear club that unless the current members put their heads together more effectively, the club will get bigger. (Washington and Moscow) share much of the blame for an international climate that yields no control of such destructive weapons and in fact fosters governmental longing for them. The Nonproliferation Treaty of 1970 calls for "negotiations" to find "effective measures" for the cessation of the nuclear arms race "at an early date." The United States and the Soviet Union have done little to comply.

No tight agreement on nonproliferation could reduce tensions between Pakistan and India, or between Israel and Libya. But as long as both superpowers plunge ahead with deployment of more and more nuclear weapons, as long as severely strained relations bar them from bringing political and economic pressure on smaller nations, there is little chance of limiting membership in the club.

If there is one clear consequence of four years of failure in nuclear arms negotiations, for which a deeply divided Reagan administration deserves much of the blame, it is the mindless advance of nations toward membership in the club. Five members now have 50,000 bombs. What's a few more?

—The Baltimore Evening Sun

Evidence that the Iranians are committed to acquiring a nuclear bomb keeps popping up. In January, [Ayatollah] Khomeini reportedly sent a group of Iranian physicists to Europe. In

an interview published six months later in "Le Figaro," the Israeli ambassador to France made a veiled warning: "I am convinced that Khomeini is trying to obtain the means of constructing his own atomic bomb... We have already saved the West from catastrophe by destroying the [Iraqi] nuclear reactor."

How the Iranians might pursue a shortcut to getting the bomb is hinted at in the U.S. Congressional Office of Technology Assessment report (published in September). It notes that "nuclear proliferation in the Middle East is likely to increase during the next decade because new supplier states, such as Argentina, Brazil and India, that are not parties to the Nonproliferation Treaty may be willing to sell sensitive facilities." In addition, Iran may seek nuclear material on the black market. By some accounts that is how Israel obtained its bomb. In June, Judge Carlo Palermo of Italy released a report alleging that a group of international arms traffickers have provided Iran with bomb-grade uranium and plutonium.

—The Nation (New York)

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace issued a report (in October) asserting that Israel is probably capable of deploying 10 to 20 Hiroshima-size atomic bombs. Leonard S. Spector, author of the study, said that South Africa may have a similar capability. One of the report's most chilling findings is that a nation with the ability and desire to build a nuclear arsenal can now do so without test explosions, thanks to computer simulations.

—The Los Angeles Times

## Business Is Campaigning Against the Profit Motive

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — The American business establishment has reacted with dreary predictability to the Treasury's plan for tax reform. The proposal, we are told, would clobber corporate profits, reduce investment and damage the economy. Phoney, Half-truths at best.

The heavy-handed response illustrates why business does not command public respect on major political and economic issues. People believe, correctly, that businesses speak only for themselves — what's good for Joe's Desktop Computers is good for the country — and therefore are not worth listening to. The result is a political power vacuum. With most industries plugging their own interests, no one speaks for policies that would promote a genuinely healthier business climate.

The tax plan is a case in point. It aims to increase the efficiency of business by reducing the huge discrepancies in tax rates that divert investment from its most productive uses. The proposal has aroused widespread business opposition because it threatens tax breaks cherished by industries as disparate as commercial real estate and electronics.

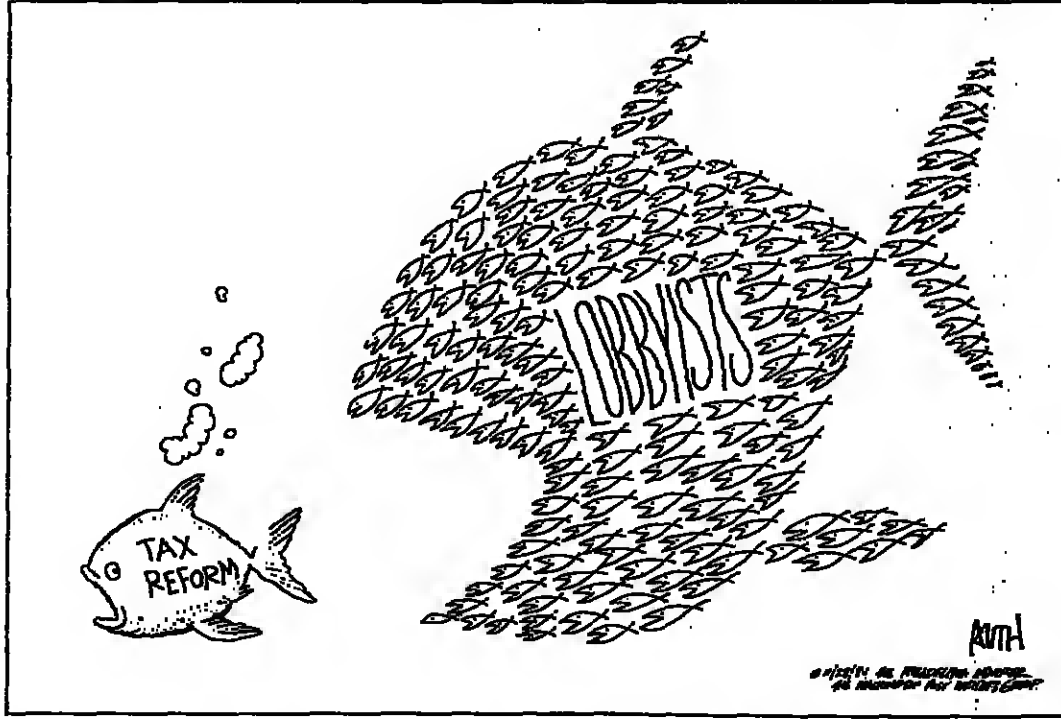
The plan would cut the top corporate tax rate from 46 to 33 percent, at the same time it would raise the total corporate tax burden 25 percent by eliminating many preferential tax provisions. The central question is whether the rise in total taxes (discouraging investment) offsets the reduction in tax discrepancies (enhancing the efficiency of investment).

It is hard to know, but I am skeptical of two economic studies — one by Wharton Econometrics, the other by Data Resources — that say investment will suffer. Neither study considered the possible benefits of more efficient investment. Both were underwritten by business groups.

A rebuttal comes from Harvard economist Dale Jorgenson, whose computer model examines efficiency gains. He figures that the Treasury plan would raise GNP in 1990 by about \$110 billion at today's prices, or 3 percent more than would exist without the law. This analysis is buttressed by the fact that much of the tax increase would fall on a few industries now heavily favored — oil, insurance, banking. Logically, these increases should not cut investment elsewhere.

Strange as it may seem, business opposition to the tax plan amounts to a campaign against the profit motive: most industries are more interested in their familiar tax breaks than in overall economic efficiency. People see profit as a necessary evil of capitalism without fully appreciating its function. When the profit motive works properly, it directs investment funds and labor to their most productive uses. Consider a computer software firm that earns a pre-tax profit of 20 percent on its investment and a large manufacturing firm that earns 15 percent. The message is that society should devote more of its resources to the software company.

You can imagine dozens of reasons for this. More software might extend computers to dozens of new applica-



tions — from manufacturing control to insurance claims — with huge increases in efficiency. Or maybe there is too much manufacturing capacity. Who knows? The marvel of the profit mechanism is that it automatically signals where investment should go without detailed answers.

Taxes can devastate this benevolent arithmetic. Assume that taxes take away half the software firm's profits but only a fifth of the manufacturer's. The profit signals are reversed. The software firm has an after-tax profit of 10 percent against the manufacturer's 12 percent. Investments are made on an after-tax basis. Now the incentives point to investing where it does the least good.

The tax system bristles with discrepancies because all business in-

come is not taxed in the same way. If you don't think the distortions matter, examine the office-building glut in America. Since 1981 the vacancy rate has jumped from 4 to 14 percent. In part, the 1981 tax law encouraged an office-building boom by enhancing real estate write-offs that would cut investors' taxes on other income. There is a destructive logic of waste at work. Ultimately, overinvestment in tax-favored industries will so reduce profitability that even tax advantages will be offset. Perversely, though, many industries are so wedded to specific tax breaks that they cannot imagine life without them.

This explains the apparent paradox of how the Treasury proposal could be good for business even if much of business happens to be opposed to it. Either you believe in the profit motive or you don't.

When we subsidize something, we get more of it than we need — no matter how worthy it sounds. The venture-capital industry, for example, complains that one provision of the tax plan — eliminating preferential treatment of capital gains — would make starting new companies more difficult. But there is no special engineer leaves a job in a large firm to start a new company, it's terrific when it succeeds; when it flops, it's a waste, not only for the individual but also for the old firm that lost a key worker. Risk-taking is good, but many start-ups will fail. There is no more public interest in subsidizing a high failure rate than there is in subsidizing empty office buildings.

The efficiency or inefficiency of business is a great national asset or liability. So the politics of tax reform matter immensely. The Treasury proposal is not perfect and it surely can be improved, but the basic principle of reducing tax considerations in in-

vestment decisions is critical. Frankly, I wonder whether the corporate lobbyists know what they are doing. Along with everyone else who regards the Treasury proposal as too radical, they may be able to kill it entirely. But that will not be the end of the story. To cut budget deficits, Congress will remain on the prowl for tax increases. Business will then be more vulnerable. It is easier to tax corporations, which don't vote, than people, who do. So Congress might enact some of the Treasury proposals piecemeal. Business might end up with the worst of both worlds: higher taxes without lower rates. And that would hurt everybody.

Newsweek

## LETTER

### 'Star Wars,' but Jointly

Like it or not, the "strategic defense initiative" is the only potentially workable approach yet proposed to reduce superpower dependence on nuclear arms. Unfortunately, it threatens stability, which requires that the superpowers develop their strategic defense know-how in a parallel, orderly fashion. President Reagan's suggestion to share American know-how with the Soviets once it is developed falls to provide for stability in the intervening period.

One answer might be to make a joint U.S.-Soviet SDI research project the centerpiece of a nuclear arms reduction accord. Simultaneous dissemination of know-how within both countries would then be possible, as would the maintenance of stability during the transition period. Sharing the research effort could mean considerable economies for both powers.

ARSTEIN RISAN, Oslo

## FROM OUR DEC. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: The Middle Kingdom Awakens**  
NEW YORK — The awakening of China arouses comment. The Buffalo Commercial says: "China appears determined to become one of the Great Powers, not for purposes of aggression, but for defense only. That is the explanation of the [naval building] given by leading Chinese statesmen." The Washington Post: "What happened in Japan is now happening in China. Yes, the Middle Kingdom is awakening, and awakening with a vengeance." The Baltimore American: "If China is really richer in agricultural possibilities than the United States, the talk about the future of the Oriental trade has more significance than most people attach to it." The Galveston Tribune: "Investment by China of \$10,000,000 in American education is but the beginning of an influence for the good of both nations."

**1934: A Is for Apple, M for Marxism**  
SCARSDALE, New York — Display of Marxist posters on the walls of the fourth-grade classroom as part of a system of visual instruction in the meaning of conflicts of labor and capital led to a report here that the youngsters in Fox Meadow Public School were being inculcated with Communist doctrines. The report was denied vigorously by Dr. Claire Zylve, principal of the school, who explained that the posters had no more political significance than the alphabet. "A is for apple," used in teaching the alphabet. The Fox Meadow school ranks among the foremost elementary schools, and while some persons may consider "Das Kapital" to be heavy food for fourth-grade digestion, Fox Meadow tries to give its pupils a comprehensive picture of any situation in which they may become interested.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92090 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: **Walter N. Thayer**  
Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex: 61170.  
Managing Dir.: **John H. Whitney**, 65 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 62327.  
S.A. en capital de 1,000,000 francs. RCS Nanterre 920000126. Comptes de 1983: 12,327.  
U.S. subscription: \$384 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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# The Decline and Fall of Twelfth Night

PARIS — In France the Christmas holidays are centered exclusively upon food, which explains the lively humor that prevails at this time of year. But even in excess, the French are people of uncommon good sense. They realize that by the end of 12 days of Christmas they are likely to feel a bit peckish again and so on Jan. 6 they celebrate Epiphany by, of course, eating.

They have by now had oysters, foie gras, boudin, turkey, goose and *bûche de Noël* in surfeit, so on Jan. 6 they eat a relatively light cake that varies according to region but is most familiar as the flat, round *galette des*

## MARY BLUME

ros (Epiphany celebrates the arrival of the Three Kings). The *galette* is made from a light *pâte feuilletée* and comes with a paper crown worn by the person whose slice happens to contain a *fève*, or dried bean, which these days is more likely to be a tiny china or plastic figure that it is better to find than to bite on.

For ages, French bakers and pastry cooks sought over who would bake the *galette des rois*, a matter of sufficient importance to be solved by parliamentary edict in 1713 (the pastry cooks won). During the Revolution the *Fête des Rois* was called the *Fête des Saut-Culottes* and the cakes *le gâteau de l'Egalité*.

The Christmas season is generally jollier in Britain than in France. This is often attributed to the influence of Prince Albert and the German *Weihnacht*, but Bridget Ann Henisch in "Cakes and Characters" (just published in London by Prospect Books) suggests that the brief sense of harmony and faith of an English Christmas arose as an urgent antidote to the bleak misery of the period known as the Hungry Forties. (In 1843, a year after his "Christmas Carol," Charles Dickens wrote, in "The

Chimes," about the suffering in contemporary England.) And so in Britain Christmas became a time of respite, a dream of comfort and joy.

WHAT was lost in England when Dec. 25 became the central holiday of the season was Epiphany, the last of the 12 days of Christmas which until Victorian times had been the rowdy height of the festive season. In England as in France, Epiphany was celebrated with a pastry — not a light *galette* but a concoction called Twelfth Cake which, according to the writer Leigh Hunt, looked like "the side of a rich pit of earth covered with snow."

In order to have Twelfth Night in any country, one first needed Christmas. The early Christians, connecting birthdays with pagan practices, ignored the subject of Christ's birthday. By the third century theologians had put it somewhere between March 28 and May 20. In 336, Dec. 25 had been definitively selected for reasons having vaguely to do with the winter solstice.

The season coincided with the riotous and not yet forgotten Roman Saturnalia, during which "king" was chosen. The selection of a king remained a feature of Epiphany celebrations throughout Europe.

In England, Twelfth Night became associated with masques, gambling and general jollity led by the King of the Bean, the fortunate chap who had found the bean in his piece of cake (his consort had found a pea in hers). The King was one of the Christmas season's brief stars, along with Boy Bishops, Abbots of Unreason and the Lord of Misrule. Sometimes the King of the Bean (*Rex Fabarum*, as he was grandly known) and the Lord of Misrule — or "master of merry sports," as an Elizabethan writer called him — were the same.

Twelfth Night was a night of revelry and general harmless silliness which came to a sudden halt during the Civil War. In 1647 the Long Parliament abolished Christmas

and all other religious holidays. When Christmas was restored under Charles II it had lost its easygoing spontaneity. Twelfth Night's Lord of Misrule slipped away; the cake persisted, and after its cutting cards were distributed with the names of characters (John Bull, Lady Rackett, the Spanish Patriot) whom guests were to impersonate. And so the phantasmagoric tradition of parlor games was born. Printed songs, sketches and cards were sold and ladies sang such spirited lines as:

*I would not be Queen of the Nation,  
When I can be Queen of the Cake.*

The cake: it was of a splendor to inspire the 17th-century poet Robert Herrick:

*Now, now the mirth comes,  
With the cake full of plums,  
Where beams the king of the sport here.*

"Although the bean brought special luck to only one, the cake embodied good fortune for the entire company and, to insure a fitting correspondence between symbol and substance, it was made of the best ingredients available," Bridget Ann Henisch writes. This means it was a plum cake, or a cake full of raisins and currants, plums never having been used either in plum cake or pudding.

SCHOLARS have not yet pinned down the exact date, but at some point the marzipan and plaster-like white icing essential to all English festive cakes were added. The outstanding characteristics of Twelfth Cake were its bean and its great size. (In 1811 there was one 18 feet, or 5.5 meters, in circumference and nearly half a ton in weight.)

There were also bun-sized Twelfth Cakes, as Boswell noted in 1763, happy in London after a grim Scottish Christmas:

"This was Twelfth-day, on which a great deal of jollity goes on in England, at the eating of Twelfth-Cake all sugars over. I took a whim that between St. Paul's and the

Exchange and back again, taking different sides of the street, I would eat a penny Twelfth-cake at every shop I could get it. This I performed most faithfully."

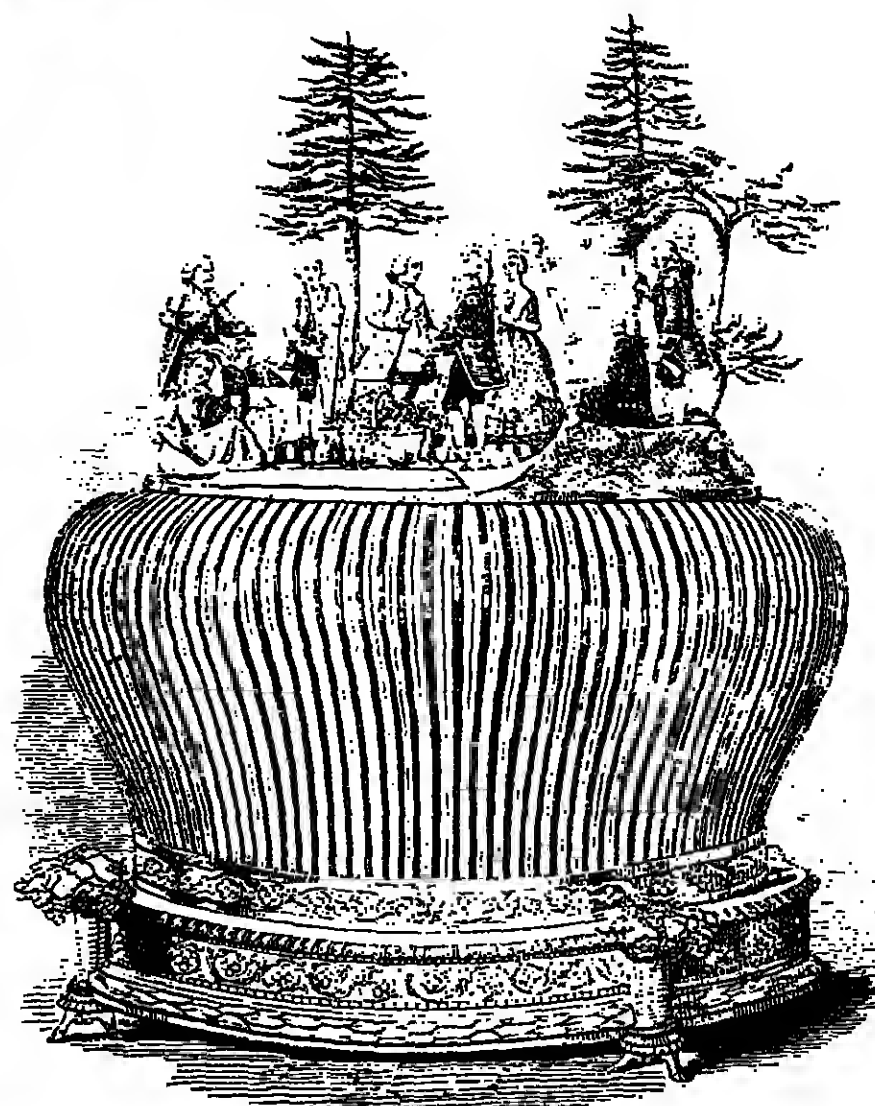
In Genoa in 1844, Charles Dickens, whose son Charles was born on Jan. 6, was the happy recipient of a sheet of Twelfth Night characters and a magnificent cake sent from London by the wealthy Miss Angela Burdett-Coutts. It weighed 90 pounds (40 kilograms) and arrived slightly dented but was repaired by a local pastry cook under the admiring gaze of most of Genoa.

FROM the mid-18th century, London had been famed in Europe for the brilliance of its shops at night. Twelfth Cakes made a particularly spectacular display, and in the 1840s and '50s the Illustrated London News devoted its columns to some of the more dazzling confections.

As the cakes became fancier, they became a symbol of ephemeral glory. George Meredith, comparing the British monarch to the figure perched on the summit of a Twelfth Cake, wrote: "The English middle class, which has absorbed the upper and despises, when it is not quaking before it, the lower, will have nothing above it but a rickety ornament like you see on a confectioner's Twelfth Cake."

More solid entertainments became the base of the Victorian Christmas and by 1880, after centuries of shenanigans, Epiphany had vanished. The Illustrated London News noted that "an old-fashioned Twelfth Night party is virtually a thing of the past. Virtue had chased out cakes and ale."

The time for riotous frivolity was over. Christmas was no longer a season: It was reduced to one day. William Makepeace Thackeray saw it coming to the 1860s. "The tree yet sparkles, I say, I am writing on the day before Twelfth Day. If you must know, but already ever so many of the fruits have been pulled, and the Christmas lights have gone out."



THE QUEEN'S TWELFTH CAKE.  
From the Illustrated London News of Jan. 13, 1849.

# Return of the Public Scribe

by Nell Platt

PARIS — There is a curious communications revolution happening in France, though it has little to do with computers, high-speed trains or cable television. It might better be called a renaissance, for it concerns a form of communication that went out of style around the time the guillotine was invented: the village scribe.

In less than five years, this archaic institution has made a reappearance on the French landscape. In 1978 there were only three scribes — or *écrivains publics* — in France. Today there are more than a hundred. From a modern office suite in the shadow of the Tour Montparnasse in Paris to a hand-built wooden stall in a back street of Aix-en-Provence, scribes are hanging out their shingle again. The French postal system is even considering a plan to station scribes in certain post offices. In the meantime, the new scribes have formed a union, and in the best Gallic tradition, an *académie*.

Many modern scribes differ from their ancient counterparts only in that they use typewriters, word processors, Xerox machines, small presses and computers. Yet they all have the same *raison d'être*. As one put it: "We write for those who can't — or won't."

It is implausible as it may seem in a country where compulsory education has been law for more than a century, the demand for scribes keeps growing. "There are two demographic and sociological explanations to the comeback of the scribe," says Michele Reverbel, president of France's national union of scribes, the *Chambre Nationale des Ecrivains Publics*. "First, France's immigrant population — especially from the former French colonies in Africa — has almost doubled since 1965. Non-French residents of France today number more than four million, or nearly 8 percent of the country's total population. The French has grown accordingly. Nor is this simply a problem of assimilation to French culture, for many of France's immigrant workers are illiterate in their own native tongues."

But the immigrant population in France accounts for only half of the modern scribe's clientele — which could point toward a more disturbing problem, of declining literacy among the French.

"Yet this is a very different kind of illiteracy than that which the scribe had to deal with 200 years ago, when his clients were essentially ignorant peasants," Reverbel explains. "Today, even the least educated of my clients are incredibly well-informed about the world they live in. My clients also include executives, engineers, computer programmers, medical technicians. What they all use in common is a steady diet of audiovisual communication... and for one reason or another, they all find themselves frozen before a piece of paper. It's a paradoxical situation. People communicate today more than the ever have... yet they don't seem to communicate better."

TODAY'S scribe is an odd tokwash of past and present, of the quaint and the technologically sophisticated. In addition to writing for his clients, he — or she, for half of France's new scribes are women — often serves as a public secretarial service. They also compose résumés, do graphi-design and make calligraphed invitations and announcements. Some even write personalized poetry on demand — anything from a couplet to a minor epic. "In short, from Paris, France, Jacques Claustres, says, 'anything that has to do with words and paper as to do with us.'"

Yet the heart of the scribe's profession remains unchanged: The client talks, the scribe listens, then puts the client's words into acceptable written form. A session can last from 10 minutes to several hours. Each hour of the scribe's time costs roughly 100 francs (just over \$10) — a rate that seems excessive to some, especially as few of those



A public scribe's shingle.

who most need the scribe's services can afford to pay his price.

"The client who knows his mind rarely needs me for an hour," says Claustres. "Some of my clients will come in and dictate with the self-assurance of a corporate director. The whole process, from the time the client opens my door to the time I seal and stamp his letter, takes less than 20 minutes."

But what about the chatterbox, the wind-bag, the rambler? "It's a delicate problem," Claustres admits. "You can usually tell within five minutes whether a client knows what he needs to say or not. Often, if I sense that someone is going to tell me his life story before getting down to what he wants to say, I will gently show him to the door and tell him to collect his thoughts before coming back. Otherwise, it's a waste of my time and his money."

"On the other hand," he adds, "how can you send a stuttermonger or a rambler away if for him, finding a means to express himself may be a matter of life or death? I have had clients on the verge of suicide — and even murder. Because they were able, slowly, to gain the power of self-expression, they were able eventually to direct — or diffuse — their anger. If listening for an hour is what it takes to help a client see clearly what he needs to say, then it is my job to listen. If I end up accepting 10 francs instead of 100, or even a basket of apples or a pound of chestnuts at harvest time from some of my poorer clients, so be it. You don't become a scribe to get rich, but because you love the written word, and helping people to achieve it."

All of France's modern scribes seem to agree on the importance of listening, discernment, counsel. Some go so far as to talk about a "confessional, or pastoral aspect." "The scribe has something important in common with the psychiatrist, the social worker, the lawyer, the priest," says Claustres.

"People only come to us when they have a problem — be it material, emotional or spiritual. They depend upon our ability to listen without judging, then to keep quiet about what they have heard. Whether I'm helping someone to fill out his income tax form or to write a letter confessing a terrible crime, my ability to honor the professional secret counts for everything."

The suggestion that there may be a common ground between the scribe and the legal and social professions has provoked some suspicion. Critics charge that the scribes are unqualified lay people who have intruded upon the territory of several highly specialized professions — and who risk blurring distinctions between these professions in their clients' minds.

"It is true that we have to know several different professional jargons in order to help our clients," says Claustres. "If people

are turning to us again, part of the reason is that they have become baffled by the weight and complexity of the language that an over-bureaucratized society demands of them for every official transaction.

"At the same time, I know the limits of my profession. At most, the scribe is a tool — an enlightened pen, if you like — to help the individual implement his relations with society. If my client needs legal counsel, I will be the first to send him to a lawyer. If, however, as an informed layman I know that my client doesn't need a lawyer to fight his parking ticket, to claim his unemployment benefits, to sell his house without an agent, I will be the first to help him act independently."

What the scribe calls independence, his critics have often called disruptiveness. A French edict of 1774 reads: "It has come to our attention that there is a considerable number of so-called public writers in our cities, and that their scribbles incite suspicion, jealousy and public disorder. . . . We therefore forbid the said scribes to write, compose or copy any letter, sign, poem, song or pamphlet against the church, the government, the king, good manners or the general order of things."

"Even today," Reverbel says, "society is often ambivalent toward us. People admit that someone has to do what we're doing, yet they are wary of us. But then, the scribe has always been a threat to the established order of things. He gives the power of speech to those who don't have it; he enables people to stand up for their rights."

This may be true, but can scribes possibly help resolve the problem of self-expression in an increasingly complex world?

"Of course not," says Claustres. "The ultimate solution is to make a love for writing in our clients, and not just to write for them. Courses in French for immigrants are needed throughout the country, as well as a new emphasis on the instruction of reading and writing from the elementary school level onward."

ANOTHER factor is the increase in communication worldwide within the business and intellectual communities. One of Claustres' best clients is the head librarian at a campus of the University of Texas who has to deal with French publishing houses and universities. "His spoken French is good, but it takes him too much time to write a good French business letter. So he writes his letters in his spoken French and sends them to me, then I polish them up. I think more and more of the modern scribe's work will be along these lines in years to come."

"The modern scribe has adapted to the modern world," Reverbel adds. "However, a large part of our work will necessarily remain 'traditional.' The sad truth is that no matter what weight the French school system decides to give to basics of reading and writing, our present society does very little to encourage people to write once they leave school. Why write when you can pick up the telephone?"

In late 1982, Reverbel carried her vision and her inkpots out into the streets of Valence, the city in the Rhone Valley where she practices her trade. For three months she set up shop in every quarter of her city and invited people to write. Her experiment produced thousands of anonymous stories, essays, graffiti, poems, statements and aphorisms.

"In spite of my pessimism about the future of the written word, I am hopeful. I have learned that most people, given a piece of paper and a pencil and especially a little encouragement, begin to discover that they can write. They begin to play. Then they begin to see the incredible power of creativity that writing can give them."

Last year, Reverbel published her collection of writings, in what may be the first document about the revival of the public scribe. As a title for her book, she chose one of the pieces to her collection: the brief, hesitant statement of an anonymous hand: "I write... because no one will listen."

# Tuning Up the Concert Hall

by Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK — The specter of concert-hall electronics continues to haunt those who believe that God intended concert halls to be made of wood and plaster, unadorned by loudspeakers, transistors and delay systems. Acoustic fundamentalists see in modern acoustic technology the death of pure sound, murdered by the devil who tamper with natural law. And the chief American devil in their eyes is a cherub-like gentleman named Christopher Jaffe, the head of Christopher Jaffe Associates in Norwalk, Connecticut, who already has electrified about a dozen halls and is planning more.

Recently the acoustic fundamentalists started worrying and fretting even more than usual. On Oct. 12, the Indianapolis Symphony gave its first concert in its new home — the Circle Theater, a 1916 movie house that was acoustically touched up by Jaffe. And once again the issue was joined: do electronics have a place in an auditorium dedicated to "pure" sound? Even more: what position can the fundamentalists take when the results turn out to be successful?

For there could be no denying that Jaffe had used his electronic system to create an admirable acoustic. Even under the big balcony overhang, where sound can rattle around and get lost, definition and color were maintained. Nor was there any loss in volume. Jaffe's previous ventures in electronic halls had not pleased all listeners. In Eugene, Oregon, several years ago, his installation sounded great when the hall was empty and not so great with people in it. (He says that the problem has since been worked out.) This time there could be no arguing with success.

Jaffe has installed in the Circle Theater his ERES network, ERES stands for Electronic Reflected Energy System. It is intended to improve a hall's deficient reflected energy — and those two words, reflected energy, are magic words among today's acousticians.

Years back, the magic words were "reverberation time." Roughly speaking, reverberation time is the time it takes for a sound field's intensity to decay by 60 decibels. It is measured at various frequencies. A concert hall with a reverberation period of between 1.8 to about 2.2 seconds at 500-1000 Hz (cycles per second) was automatically considered, (two factor), a good hall. But in recent years it was found that some new halls with reverberation times were not, after all, so perfect. Something was missing.

Now it is believed that the answer may be in reflected energy.

In any concert hall the ears receive sound from two sources: direct from the stage, and reflected off the walls and ceiling. Many modern acousticians — and Jaffe is a very modern acoustician — claim that the major secret of a superior concert hall has to do with optimum arrival times of early and late arriving energy fields.

Middle and high frequency energy fields (250 Hz and over) should hit the ears within 20 and 30 milliseconds. Low frequency sounds (250 Hz and under) should arrive later, after 30 milliseconds. The correct arrival of middle and high frequency sounds gives a hall its presence, brilliance, definition, transparency. The correct arrival of low frequency sound takes care of warmth, bass response, low string balance. The famous old concert halls achieved correct arrival time by the use of wall and ceiling surfaces. But no architect today thinks in terms of old halls, with their niches, statuary and other gewgaws that helped diffuse the sound. Modern halls are, well, more "modern." Simpler in design, more antiseptic. Thus the acoustician has to work with systems of sound reflectors — baffles, overhead "clouds" and the like.

It's a complicated subject, and the busy Jaffe is never too busy to expound for hours on it. Heavyset, bald, voluble, intense, a natural salesman, a man with a wry sense of humor, a passionate proselytizer, Jaffe is a largely self-taught acoustician and is considered a maverick in acoustic circles. He is

constantly on the move. Where most acousticians do 20 or 30 halls in their lifetime, Jaffe already has had his hand in 100 or so installations, from concert halls to multipurpose halls, from outdoor shells (where he made his first reputation) to sound systems in board rooms. Anything to do with sound comes under his province.

Yet he drifted into his work by accident. Born in Brooklyn in 1927, he got a degree in chemical engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, then went to Columbia University to work in drama and theater. For a while he did theater work and design. Then he designed an acoustic shell for Boris Godovsky's New England Opera Theater, after which he formed a company that specialized in shell design. Major commissions came from the Cincinnati Symphony, New York Philharmonic, the White House, the Metropolitan Opera and other illustrious organizations.

In 1964 he designed his first theater, the pavilion for the Meadow Brook Music Festival. It was an acoustic success. Since then he has done halls from Mexico to Canada, most recently — in addition to the Circle Theater — Boettcher Hall in Denver and the Silva Concert Hall in Eugene. On the drawing board are halls in Anchorage, Alaska; Houston; Columbia, South Carolina; Fort Myers, Florida, and San Antonio, Texas.

Jaffe argues vehemently that his ERES system is nothing more than a tool, used to correct conditions in already existing halls, or in new multipurpose halls that could not possibly work without electronic support. When he has his hand in an orthodox concert hall designed from scratch, he sees no reason to use his ERES system. But when there is no alternative — when he is called upon to work on an old movie theater, or a

Christopher Jaffe believes that with today's new electronic tools 'it is possible to duplicate the great halls of the world.'

multipurpose hall that necessarily must be a compromise — he has no hesitation calling upon whatever electronic means are necessary to correct an otherwise insoluble situation.

In any case, he says, the kind of electronic systems represented by the one in London's Royal Festival Hall or the halls into which ERES has been placed, are as much "natural" parts of the halls as the side walls and reflective surfaces of Carnegie Hall or Symphony Hall in Boston. That is, these electronic systems are not like Broadway amplification, in which audio engineers are constantly riding the controls. Once installed, they are, instead, natural properties of the halls, not to be tinkered with. (The Circle Theater system has only two settings — on and off.) They do not amplify sounds. They merely change the acoustics, doing so electronically rather than mechanically. They are intended to do for concert halls what the "clouds" or other gadgets do for orthodox concert halls or opera houses.

Yet despite all the electronic ingenuity of the last few decades, what has been the result? The fact remains that where the period from about 1860 to 1910 saw the erection of many great concert halls throughout the world (the three greatest are conceded to be the Musikverein in Vienna, the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam and Symphony Hall in Boston), the post-World War II period seems to have seen one acoustic disaster after another. The word "acoustics" suddenly became famous in the United States after the failure of Lincoln Center's Philharmonic Hall (now Avery Fisher Hall) in 1962. But the New York hall had been preceded by the acoustic failure of the Royal Festival Hall in London.

The latter solved its problem with the installation of an electronics system that supplied a bass response where previously there had been virtually no bass. Philharmonic Hall was gutted and rebuilt. Since then there has been a plethora of concert halls and opera houses in the United States, thanks to the proliferation of performing arts centers starting in the 1960s. But very few of them have been greeted with cheers by the experts. Is something wrong with the science of acoustics? Or is the so-called science of acoustics something akin to magic, or guesswork, or the reading of tarot cards?

Jaffe has an answer to this, too. "Of course acoustics is a science," he said recently in his Norwalk office. "What happened after World War II, and especially after the arts center boom, was the multipurpose hall. Sure there were lots and lots of new halls. But very few of them were built specifically as a concert hall or an opera house. They were big multipurpose halls, intended to contain all kinds of music — opera and symphony, recital and jazz, touring shows, everything. The thing is against all laws of physics. An opera house needs a short reverberation period, like 1.2 or 1.3 seconds. A concert hall needs 1.8 to 2.2 seconds. How can one hall do both? The multipurpose hall had to be a failure from the beginning."

Jaffe pointed out that fewer than a dozen real opera houses or concert halls have been built in the United States since 1962, the year that Lincoln Center sparked the performing arts center craze. There have been Philharmonic Hall (Fisher Hall), the Metropolitan Opera, the two Kennedy Center halls, the concert halls in Minnesota, Salt Lake City, Denver, San Francisco and Baltimore. Otherwise hundreds of multipurpose halls around the country were put up. Few cities could afford the luxury of separate concert halls and opera houses. So the communities built multipurpose halls, intended as a receptacle for everything.

"Acoustics got a bad name because of those multipurpose halls," said Jaffe. "There was also the trend for symphony orchestras to go into restored movie houses. But it is not generally realized that many of those are being used as multipurpose halls. In Europe there also were many multipurpose halls. Some of them were a mess."

BUT, according to Jaffe, there is hope. Thanks to the tremendous advance in acoustic science in the last quarter of a century, thanks to the invention of measuring instruments infinitely more sophisticated than they used to be, thanks to some remarkable research on the nature of hearing, thanks to new electronic techniques — thanks to all this, acousticians can approach the problem of the multipurpose hall with a fair degree of confidence.

So says Jaffe. And more. He looks you in the eye and states with calm certitude, as a simple matter of fact, that with today's new electronic tools "it is possible to duplicate the great halls of the world."

It is a statement that his fellow acousticians receive with a certain amount of reserve. The world of acoustic specialists is small and inbred, and few of them will say anything for publication that is adverse about a colleague. (Privately — that is another matter.) Thus several acousticians who were confronted with Jaffe's statement refused to be quoted by name. But their responses varied from an explosive "Non-sense!" to less printable observations. Jaffe, who is a Fellow of the Acoustical Society of America, the Audio Engineering Society and the Institute of Acoustics (United Kingdom), obviously still remains a maverick to his fellow acousticians.

Yet it would be interesting if the sponsors of a projected concert hall or opera house came to Jaffe and said: "All right. Make me a Musikverein. Make me La Scala."



## TRAVEL

## A Guide to the 1985 Travel Guides

by Paul Grimes

**N**EW YORK — Already it is 1985 — in the travel sections of bookstores, anyway. Their shelves are brimming with 1985 editions of popular "meat and potatoes" guidebooks that list what they regard as the best hotels, restaurants, entertainment, shops and sight-seeing attractions.

Many publishers say that their books are substantially overhauled annually, others that revisions are undertaken at least every two years. But, in fact, even the latest editions may have few changes from last year's, except in prices for meals and lodging and a few additions and deletions. For example, restaurants will appear — and disappear. As Stephen Birnbaum, editor of the series bearing his name, put it, "The truth of the matter is that the history of Europe doesn't change."

Most publishers say they frown on their contributors' accepting free travel from interested parties such as airlines and hotel companies, and some say they pay all or much of the travel costs involved in gathering and revising material. Often, however, what a writer or researcher pays in travel expenses must come from the royalties or fee for his or her work. "We discourage them completely about taking any freebies," said Paul Pasmanier of Frommer's/Pasmanier Publishers. "It could affect their objectivity. But if I had to swear on a Bible that they do or don't — you know, I'm not with them all the time."

The focus in the following telephone sur-

vey was on series that stress general travel information plus facts about essentials like food and lodging that are subject to substantial change. It was not on guidebooks such as the Nagel, Blue and Michelin Green series, which concentrate on culture, history and sights.

## Fodor's Travel Guides

This series, which will have more than 100 titles in 1985, began when Eugene Fodor published his first guidebook to Europe in 1936. He sold the business in 1968 to the David McKay Co., the New York publisher, but it is still operated as a separate company, although one person, James Louttit, is president of both.

More than 300 people, who live in the places they cover and work on a fee basis, feed material into one of Fodor's two editorial offices, in New York or London. The staffs there lay out the books in a uniform style. "It's formula stuff," Louttit said. "We do not believe as a rule in single-authored books because with them you're getting one person's point of view. You can't send a person to Paris and have him do a guidebook in a month. That's why we use people living there."

Louttit said from 40 to 80 percent of the pages in a book were corrected each year, even if only by one word. About every four years, he said, "We totally revise the book."

## Fielding Travel Books

Since Temple Fielding, the founder, died in 1983, the 14 Fielding titles, published by William Morrow & Co. of New York, have

undergone substantial revision. Eunice Riedel, the Morrow senior editor most closely involved with the series, said "Fielding's Europe," the big brother of the series, is being totally rewritten by Joseph Raff, the current author. "A good third is new in the 1985 book," Riedel said, "because he didn't finish last year. I don't think he'll ever finish, because we're trying hard to keep things up to date."

Each Fielding book is substantially different from the others, she said, because each is essentially the work of a single author or husband-and-wife team, in addition to whatever researchers they employ. "We try to stick to the same format," she said, "but each country is different. In Mexico, for example, there are a lot of handicrafts, so we talk more about them than we might in another book. We also will talk about places worth seeing in Mexico even if the hotels aren't so hot, but in Europe we'd stick to places with good hotels."

## Arthur Frommer Guides

Frommer/Pasmanier Publishers, a division of Simon & Schuster, publishes several series of guidebooks, the most popular being "Europe on \$25 a Day" and its various clones aimed at the budget traveler, as well as the "Dollarswise" line for the more affluent. Arthur Frommer personally writes only the Europe book, which was "on \$5 a Day" when he began it 27 years ago.

Only the Europe book is revised annually, according to Paul Pasmanier, the president and publisher; the others are revised at least 50 percent every other year. "Each book is

researched and written by one person or husband-and-wife team," he said. "We don't feel that a committee of free-lancers in Paris can send in memoranda to editors and come up with the best way to do a travel book."

"Generally our writers don't live in the country," Pasmanier said. "They are all Americans. We want our books to have an American point of view for the American traveler. But many have lived there and spend months over there in their research."

## Stephen Birnbaum Travel Guides

Stephen Birnbaum is a writer, editor and broadcaster with a large supporting staff. The backbone of his operations is Division Communications, of which he is editorial director; it publishes several lucrative leisure-oriented magazines aimed at special audiences, such as physicians, and has 72 permanent editors and art people.

The six-member staff in New York that puts out his 13 guidebooks deals with about 400 revisers and other free-lancers in the field. Their input is supplemented by material gathered for the Division magazines. "We may do more than two dozen Caribbean-related articles for Division," Birnbaum said. "For example, we just did one on private islands. The idea was inaugurated and paid for by Division, then adapted into guidebook style and included and homogenized into our Caribbean book. The budget for such a story, involving travel and time at a dozen resorts, is as much as the normal revision budget for our entire Caribbean guide."

## Let's Go

This series of 10 budget guidebooks is completely researched, written and edited by Harvard University students through the Harvard Student Agencies. The publisher is St. Martin's Press in New York. The staff changes substantially every year. For example, Mark Fishbein of New York, who recently completed a year's managing editorship, has graduated from Harvard.

Fishbein, 22, joined Let's Go in his freshman year as a researcher on Italy. ("I grew up there," he said, "and speak Italian fluently.") Thirty-six researchers are recruited in the spring and given intensive training by the editors using a special handbook. An itinerary for a specific country or region is planned for each researcher. Each spends the summer in the field, updating information

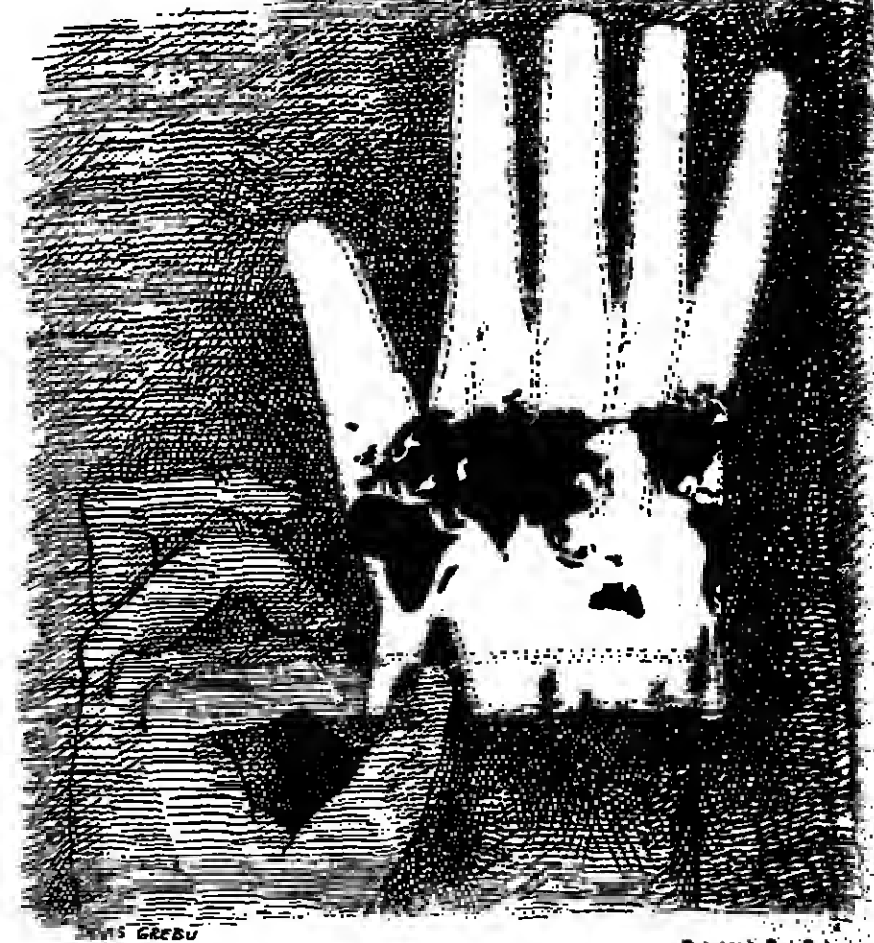


Illustration by David Gandy

and looking for what's new. Periodically each sends reports home to six editors and six assistant editors, who put the books together.

## Fisher Annotated Travel Guides

This expanding young series of guidebooks, edited and annotated by Robert C. Fisher, currently has 22 titles. "For each book, I hire someone — or a couple — who is already an expert on the subject," Fisher said. "I give them an outline of our minimum requirements and I tell them to use artistic license on the rest. I don't rewrite their material. I devised annotations in the margins to get my viewpoint across. The annotations are my way of putting my imprint on the individual work of the authors."

Actually, the Europe book has a compendium of authors because it embraces so

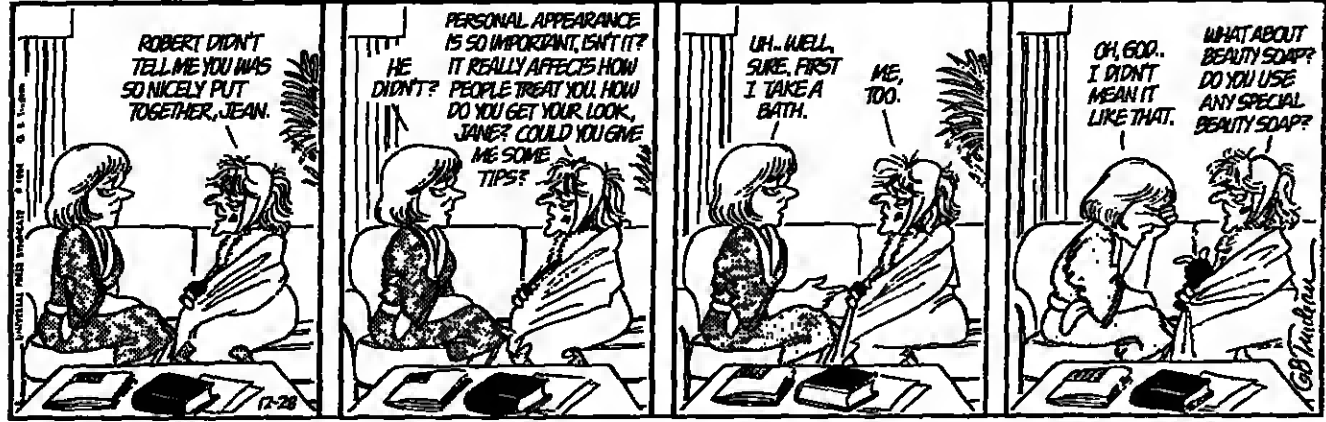
much. "I travel extensively and read passively and keep up with what my writers are doing," Fisher said. "And I do have power. I do trust the authors' judgments, but sometimes I have to disagree with what they are doing."

## American Express Pocket Guides

These 12 guides to selected European countries, regions and cities plus New York and California are also worthy of notice. They were produced this year in London and distributed in the United States by Simon & Schuster. Each book, credited to one author and several contributors, includes maps and has substantial information on hotels, editors and writers of Travel and Leisure magazine. Whether new editions will come out in 1985 is currently uncertain.

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## DOONESBURY



## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).

CONCERTS — Jan. 1: Vienna Symphoniker, Lovo von Maticc conductor.

Jan. 15: Hagen Quartet (Mozart, Brahms).

Jan. 17: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Matthias Bamert conductor (Sibelius, Kodaly).

Jan. 21 and 28: Alban Berg Quartet (Schubert).

Jan. 23: Vienna Symphoniker, Hans Graf conductor (Bartok, Mozart).

Jan. 24: Erard Sebestyen Ensemble (Jandek, Dussak).

Jan. 30: Vienna String Sextet (Bach, Brahms).

RECEITALS — Jan. 6: Herbert Tachezi organ (Bach).

Jan. 13: Jorma Hynninen baritone, Ralph Gothoni piano (Schumann).

Jan. 14: Johann Smeijnecker, Borbala Lohrey harpsichord (Bach).

Jan. 16 and 29: Andreas Schifano piano (Bach).

EXHIBITION — Jan. 12: "Maria Lassnig Retrospective."

EXHIBITION — Jan. 12: "The Legend of Joseph" (Folklore, R. Strauss).

Jan. 10 and 13: "The Fairy Doll" (Hassler).

Jan. 13: "5 Tangos" (Van Manen, Piazzolla).

OPERA — Jan. 3, 8, 12: "Elektra" (R. Strauss).

Jan. 4 and 7: "Lohengrin" (Wagner).

Jan. 6, 11, 14: "The Queen of Spades" (Tchaikovsky).

Jan. 9: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).

Jan. 15: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

OPERA — Jan. 1 and 5: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).

Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32).

MUSICAL — Jan. 1-6: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).

Volksoper (tel. 53240).

OPERA — Jan. 4: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).

OPERA — Jan. 1: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).

## BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel. 233.66.85).

BALLET — Jan. 5, 12, 20: "Coppelia" (Saint-Léon, Delibes).

OPERA — Jan. 4, 6, 9, 11, 13: "Samson et Dalila" (Saint-Saëns).

Jan. 19, 23, 27: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

BRUSSELS, Bellevue Museum (tel. 511.44.25).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 20: "Columbian Gold Artifacts."

OPERA — Jan. 22, 24, 27, 29: "Lucio Silla" (Mozart).

Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 511.29.95).

CONCERTS — Jan. 11: Flanders Philharmonic Orchestra, François Huybrechts conductor (Bach, Sibelius).

Jan. 12: National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Sir John Pritchard conductor (Mozart, Ravel).

Jan. 23: European Philharmonic Orchestra, Jean Jaksus conductor (Händel).

Jan. 25: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).

GHENT, Royal Opera (tel. 25.24.25).

OPERA — Jan. 25 and 27: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

LIEGE, Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel. 23.59.10).

OPERA — Jan. 18, 20, 24, 26: "The Devils of Loudon" (Penderecki).

COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj Gallery (tel. 13.16.20).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 3: "Soviet Revolution Posters," "Aboriginal Art."

Radio Light Orchestra — Jan. 6: Roman Zeilinger conductor (Mozart, Strauss).

Jan. 20: Nicholas Braithwaite conductor (Haydn).

Trioli Hall (tel. 14.17.65).

RECEITALS — Jan. 18: Antony Peebles piano (Toscani, Beethoven).

Jan. 30: BBC Singers (Poulenc, Williams).

British Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Jan. 1-3, 7-12, 14-19: "Peter Pan" (Gielgud).

Jan. 23-26: "The Comedy of Errors" (Shakespeare).

Jan. 28-31: "Mother Courage" (Brecht).

British Museum (tel. 636.15.55).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 31: "Japanese Paintings from the Harani Collection," "Prints from Germany 1880-1932."

To March 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art: 966-1066."

Hayward Gallery (tel. 928.57.08).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse Sculpture and Drawings."

To April 30: "Renoir," "John Walker: Paintings from the Alva and Oceania Series."

Royal Opera (tel. 240.10.66).

BALLET — Jan. 1, 9, 18, 26, 30: "Nutcracker" (Ivanov, Tchaikovsky).

Jan. 10, 14, 16, 17, 22-25, 31: "Cinderella" (Ashford, Prokofiev).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 20: "The Spirit of Christmas with the Nutcracker Prince."

OPERA — Jan. 5, 7, 11, 19, 21: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

Jan. 29: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

OPERA — Jan. 3: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "George Stubbs (1724-1806)."

To Jan. 20: "Susan Rothemberg," "John Walker Prints 1976-1984."

Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 28: "British Biscuit Tins."

Wigmore Hall (tel. 935.21.41).

CONCERTS — Jan. 3: Peterborough String Orchestra (Mozart, Brinca).

RECEITALS — Jan. 9: Marilyn Horne.

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## JANUARY CALENDAR

Jan. 6: The Purcell Quartet (Vivaldi, Rameau).

Jan. 9: Thomas Williams Palmer Trio (Schumann, Brahms).

Jan. 13: Brandis Quartet (Wolfe, Beethoven).

Jan. 19: Coull String Quartet (Mendelssohn).

Jan. 20: Beaux Arts Trio (Schubert, Smetana).

Jan. 23: Rondel Ensemble (Mozart, Schubert).

Jan. 26: Nash Ensemble (Mozart, Mendelssohn).

Jan. 29: Rasmuson String Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven).

RECEITALS — Jan. 2: Richard Mathias/David Nettle piano (Holst, Walker).

Jan. 4: Beth Spendlove violin, Michael Dussak piano (Brahms, Poulenc).

Jan. 5: Michele Campanella piano (Mozart, Beethoven).

Jan. 7: Christian Lindberg/Jakob Lindberg trombone (Frescobaldi, Weber).

Jan. 8: Ann Mackay soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Mozart, R. Strauss).

Jan. 10: Landini Consort (Landini).

Jan. 11: Emanuel Vardi viola, Kathryn Surrook piano (Bach, Nardini).

Jan. 12: William Bennett flute, Clifford Benson piano (Schubert, Reinecke).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33).

CONCERTS — Jan. 14: Orchestre de la Ville de France, Jacques Mercier conductor (Schubert, Beethoven).

Jan. 15: Ensemble Vocal de Grande Bretagne (Harrison, Cage).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 28: "Kandinsky," "Homage to Kandinsky."

Exhibition Horizon (tel. 555.58.27).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 36: "Fred Petrelli."

Grand Palais (tel. 361.54.10).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 7: "Donatien Rousseau."

To Feb. 4: "Zhangshun: Tombs of Forgotten Kings."

Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.26).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 28: "French Drawings of the 17th Century."

To April 15: "Holbein."

Musée du Luxembourg (tel. 221.23.04).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 10: "Hippolyte, Auguste and Paul Flandrin."

OPERA — Jan. 28: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).

Palais des Sports (tel. 828.40.90).

CIRCUS — To Jan. 13: Moscow Circus.

Salle Gaveau (tel. 563.30.30).

RECEITALS — Jan. 18: Scott Ross harpsichord (Scaruffi, Bach).

Jan. 21: "Salle Pleyel" (tel. 543.88.73).

CONCERTS — Jan. 7: Orchestre Colonne, Claude Bardou conductor (Chopin, Tchaikovsky).

Jan. 9 and 10: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Handel, Beethoven).

Jan. 16 and 17: Orchestre de Paris, Riccardo Chailly conductor (Schumann, Stravinsky).

Jan. 18: Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique, Christian Bada conductor, Victor Tretiakov violin (Brahms, Liszt).

Jan. 24 and 25: Orchestre de Paris, Zubin Mehta conductor (Haydn).

Jan. 30 and 31: Orchestre de Paris, Myung-whun Chung conductor (Beethoven, Dussak).

RECEITALS — Jan. 15 and 29: Daniel Barenboim piano (Beethoven).

Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 274.22.77).

CONCERT — Jan. 21: Ensemble Intercontemporain, Ronald Zollman conductor (Boulez, Ravel).

Théâtre des Champs Elysées (tel. 726.26.27).

OPERA — To Jan. 7: "La Périchole" (Offenbach).

CONCERTS — Orchestre National de France — Jan. 8: Tamas Vassy conductor (Mozart).

Jan. 16: Georges Prêtre conductor (Berlioz).

Jan. 23: Ivan Fischer conductor (Stravinsky, Kodaly).

Jan. 30: Emmanuel Krivine conductor (Gershwin).

RECEITALS — Jan. 9: Marilyn Horne.

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## TRAVEL

## What's Doing in Athens

by Henry Kamm

**A**THENS — The Greek language can be heard again in the hills of the city and the halls of the museums — the tourist season is over. From now until Easter, the Acropolis can be visited by the company of Greeks from the countryside who have come to marvel at its beauty, with not a camera poised to record the visit. The Poseidon of Artemisio is not more splendidly commanding when he does not gaze down on a National Archaeological Museum abuzz with tour group members looking for their leaders or patrons speaking in many tongues trying vainly to convince their offspring that this excursion is worth giving up a day at the beach.

There is a price to be paid for such splendid isolation. The winter months are not the glory of Athens. Cold winds blow, and rainy days are frequent. Evening entertainment offers little beyond dinner in a taverna and television in the hotel. No sound and light show at the Acropolis, and few nightly folk-dancing performances.

But in a country whose biggest industry is tourism, one in which just about every tourist in the capital, an Athens winter is not to be scorned, particularly for those who have already explored the city and its surroundings under a summer sky and want to refresh and deepen their memories with few distractions from other visitors.

Winter is the time when Plaka, the oldest inhabited section of this ancient city of largely modern houses, loses its tourist-trap flavor, and its essential nature becomes visible. Plaka is roughly the area between the heights of the Acropolis and the bustle of Constitution Square, also known as Syntagma Square, the heart of modern Athens. The district is built steeply up the hillside, and its streets are often little wider than ordinary stairways. It is a warren of alleys,

flights of steps, small squares, many churches, some Roman ruins, Turkish mosques and above all shops, tavernas and coffeehouses. In its winter mode, Plaka's normal life, conducted for the most part alfresco, moves indoors in the evening.

Taverna tables no longer fill the sidewalks, and on some evenings one can even find a table at Xinou (4 Angelou Yeronda Street; tel: 322.10.65), the best of the tavernas. Most of the year the surly but talented owner refuses even to accept telephone reservations. Xinou offers what most tavernas offer, only better. The appetizers, which can make a meal by themselves, include *taramasalata*, a pink whip of fish roe and olive oil; *melitzanosalata*, a rich paste of eggplant; *tzatziki*, a mixture of thick yogurt, cucumber and garlic; marinated squid; large stewed beans, vegetables and Greek salad of lettuce, tomatoes, olives, onions and feta cheese.

If your appetite survives this course, entrees of grilled meat and fish and a variety of stews will see you through to the next evening's meal. At the present rate of exchange, a meal for two, including wine, is about 3,000 drachmas (\$25). Although service is included, a tip of 350 to 600 drachmas will be appreciated. The house minstrels accept 100 or 200 drachmas as their due, particularly if they have serenaded you at your table.

In the plethora of Plaka gift shops, at least two stand out for the taste and originality of their offerings. Elliniko Spiti, at 14 Kerkiras Street, specializes in fine examples of old folk art from throughout Greece and its islands. On sale are painted and carved chests, some in their original state, others made of salvaged panels of old woodwork. Prices are fairly firm, and a chest can cost about 25,000 drachmas. Lekythos, at 75 Adrianou Street and 39 Kydathineon Street, sells handmade jewelry of original design, largely derived from antique pieces. Brooches cost about 3,000 drachmas, earrings 2,500. Similar pieces are available at far higher

prices at Lalaounis and Zolotas, two luxury jewelry shops on Panepistimion Street, off Constitution Square.

In the portion of Plaka between the tourist quarter and the Acropolis lie sections that could have been transplanted from the countryside — village-like clusters of oast, freshly painted houses surrounded by gardens, narrow and winding alleys, churches, such views of the city below as smog permits and considerable peace and quiet in a city remarkable for its punishing traffic. Continue strolling until you reach the height that offers you the Parthenon, the Erechtheion and the marvelous view from the Acropolis down on the Odeon of Herod Atticus, in the characteristic form of a Roman theater.

**W**HAT man has left in place and what he has gathered for viewing remain essential stops on any visit to Athens. The Acropolis is open daily from 9:30 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sunday from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., closed Tuesday. Moonlight permitting, its grandeur is visible at night as well. An unexpected pleasure of Athens is stopping almost anywhere in town to see if the Acropolis is visible from where you happen to be. It can be seen remarkably often and from angles that offer surprising impressions.

The Arch of Hadrian, dating from A.D. 132 and thus a relative newcomer compared to the 2,500-year-old monuments of the Acropolis, can be visited at any time. The arch survives the brutal and polluting traffic of Amalia Avenue, one of the city's busiest thoroughfares. The Roman Emperor Hadrian was also responsible for the completion of the adjoining Temple of Olympian Zeus, whose great Corinthian columns, in their ageless elegance, contrast keenly with the modern city around them.

The ancient Agora is second only to the Acropolis as the city's most popular classical site. A particular attraction on the site is the Thesion, considered the best-preserved Doric temple in the world. The hours are the same as those for the Acropolis.

Also worth a visit are four small Byzantine churches in central Athens, all currently in use. Dating from the 11th and 12th centuries, they are the best preserved architectural reminders of the impact of Christianity on Greece. The four are Ayioi Apostoloi, or Church of the Holy Apostles, near the Stoa of Attalos in the Agora; Kapnikarea, on Ermou Street, a shopping strip; Ayios Eleftherios, which is dwarfed by but outshines the featureless modern cathedral on whose square it stands; and Ayioi Theodoroi, on Klathmonos Square.

First among Athens museums is the National Archaeological Museum, 1 Tsoletza Street, and impressive collection of classical Greek art in all its manifestations. But because of the scope of its offerings, the museum can be numbing to visitors who begin by inspecting everything along their path and reach its greatest glories no longer capable of absorbing them.

A better approach would be to plot a route with the help of the handsome illustrated

guide (on sale in the lobby), following a sense of pleasure rather than the strictures of educational duty. The museum is open weekdays from 9:30 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sunday from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., closed Monday. Dress warmly; heating is a mere suggestion.

The splendors of Byzantine art are on display in the Byzantine Museum, 22 Vasilissis Sofias Avenue, which houses an important collection of early Christian, Byzantine and post-Byzantine sculpture, icons and frescoes. The museum is open daily from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., closed Monday.

Also of interest are the Museum of Greek Popular Art, 17 Kydathineon Street (open daily from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., closed Monday, admission free) and the eclectic private collection in the Benaki Museum, on the corner of Vasilissis Sofias Avenue and Koumbhari Street (9 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. weekdays, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Sunday, closed Tuesday). The National Picture Gallery, opposite the Hilton Hotel, offers a good survey of contemporary Greek art. Open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Wednesday from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M., Sunday from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., closed Tuesday.

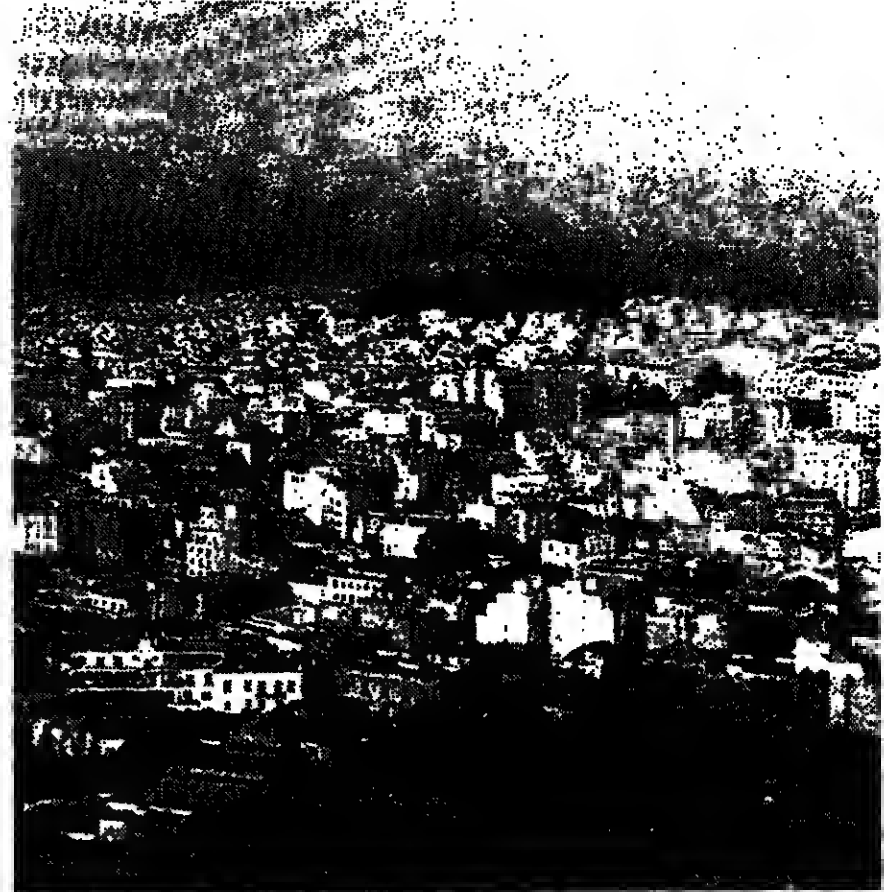
**F**OR the price of a cup of coffee, you can watch modernity in full cry and at full speed on a short stretch of E. Venizelos Avenue. Here you will find Zorba's and Floca's, the two famous cafés whose sidewalk terraces merge one block from the corner of the Grande Bretagne Hotel, on Constitution Square. Greeks of all ages rush by. At the tables sit members of Athenian society of an earlier, more placid age.

Less well known is the café called Orfanides, a set of small tables at the opposite corner, nearer the Grande Bretagne. Here only cold drinks are served — ouzo, beer and sodas — along with small servings of ham, salami and cheese. A snack that takes the place of lunch is about 250 drachmas.

Top hotels, offering an international atmosphere, include the Grande Bretagne (Constitution Square, 10563 Athens; tel: 323.05.21), the N.Y. Meridia (Constitution Square, 10564 Athens; tel: 325.53.07), the Athens Hilton (46 Vasilissis Sofias Avenue, 10576 Athens; tel: 722.02.01) and the Athenium Inter-Continental (89-93 Syngrou Avenue, 11745 Athens; tel: 902.36.66). The first two are in the center of the city; the others are less centrally situated. In these hotels, a double room starts at about 11,000 drachmas, a single at about 8,750 drachmas. At large hotels such as these, rates are the same throughout the year.

The St. George Lycabettus (2 Kleomenous Street, 10675 Athens; tel: 729.07.11), a modern, well-appointed establishment, commands fine views but requires a bit of climbing or finding a taxi, not always easy in this city. A double room, including breakfast, is about 5,000 drachmas, a single about 3,750 drachmas.

Plaka offers two pleasant hotels at modest cost. Possibly the best hotel bargain in Athens is the Nefeli (16 Hyperionou Street, 10558 Athens; tel: 322.80.44), with 18 rooms. In winter, a double is about 1,750 drachmas, a single about 1,350 drachmas. The Acropolis



Modern Athens from the Acropolis.

House, (6 Kodrou Street, 10558 Athens; tel: 322.23.44), a family-owned establishment that is older and simpler, offers singles for 750 drachmas, doubles at 1,000 and triples at 1,900. High season rates rise sharply.

Greek food reflects the influence of Turkish cuisine, and the food served at Greek restaurants and tavernas is similar to Greek home cooking. Two Greek dishes that are standard in every restaurant are *moussaka*, which is composed of layers of eggplant and ground beef topped by bechamel sauce, and *pastitsio*, a similar dish in which pasta is substituted for eggplant.

Another Greek specialty is *gemista* — vegetables such as tomatoes, zucchini and vine leaves stuffed with rice and ground beef seasoned with herbs, in a tomato or egg-lemon sauce. Meat is often served grilled, roasted or in casseroles with potatoes, rice or vegetables like okra, green beans and onions. The menu always offers pork chops and *bifteki*, like hamburger only tastier.

In addition to tavernas, whose menus follow traditions that never vary, Athens offers a good choice of eating places. There is little disagreement with the consensus that the best restaurant continues to be Gerofimilas (10 Pindarus Street, near Constitution Square; tel: 362.27.19). A restaurant that specializes in regional dishes, it offers taverna-type appetizers in greatly refined form, as well as meat or fish on skewers, grilled meats or fish and stews in aromatic sauces. A meal for two, with wine, is about

3,000 to 4,000 drachmas. Reservations are essential.

For good French cuisine, try the Brasserie des Arts of the Meridia hotel. Reservations are advisable. At Le Grand Balcon, the top-floor restaurant of the St. George Lycabettus, the food is good — and the view spectacular, for the hotel is on the slopes of the highest hill of Athens, overlooking the entire city, the sea and some islands. At both, dinner for two with wine is 3,000 to 4,500 drachmas.

Far more modest in setting and menus are two other restaurants near Constitution Square, Corfu (6 Kriezotou Street; tel: 361.30.11) and Kentrikon (on a small plaza reached through 3 Kolokotroni Street; tel: 323.24.82). Both serve good food in a relaxed atmosphere that will not be unfamiliar to habitués of New York delicatessens. Even if you choose the costliest items in the menu, it would be difficult to spend more than 1,250 drachmas a person at either place.

Concierges at Greek hotels are exceptionally helpful. Though it is not customary to tip them, you may want to leave 500 or 600 drachmas for a particularly attentive concierge upon your departure.

The main office of the Greek National Tourist Organization is at 2 Amerikis Street (tel: 322.31.11). The tourist office also has an information desk at the National Bank of Greece, 2 Karageorgi Servias Street, on Constitution Square (tel: 322.25.45 or 323.41.30).

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## Defending Real English Cheese

by R.W. Apple Jr.

**S**TREATLEY, England — Patrick Rance, crusader for farmhouse cheese, was incensed as he told his latest bureaucratic horror story. The Milk Marketing Board, he said, had almost done it again: Using its power to set milk prices, it had very nearly obliged the Tuxford & Tebbutt creamery in Melton Mowbray, Leicester, to abandon the production of Leicester cheese.

Had that happened, he exclaimed with a fine show of indignation, there would not have been a single producer of the traditional deep-red 45-pound wheels of rich, sharp, close-grained Leicester left in the country of its birth.

Such things matter to Patrick Rance, a 66-year-old shopkeeper and authority on the subject who has loved the hard cheeses of England since he was a child growing up in an Anglican rectory in the East End of London. For more than two decades he has campaigned, often almost single-handedly, to reverse the trend toward what he considers characterless factory-produced cheese whose soapy flavor and texture bear little resemblance to farm products.

Rance is convinced that at least part of the British public agrees with him. He cites a consumer survey's finding that 2 of the 17 British food chains sell such poor cheese that half the customers who enter the store to buy cheese refuse to do so and that 7 other stores experience the same reaction from a fourth of their customers.

"The supermarket destruction of English cheese has got a lot of people discontented — a lot of people," Rance said.

But the tide toward uniform blandness continues. The cheese that he calls "our most original gift to humanity," Cheddar, is available to most people, Rance says, only in the form of "some hard-pressed rectangular substitute, often foreign, usually insubstantial in character and chilled into irredeemable immaturity." Only 11 farms in southwestern England, where Cheddar originated, still make old-fashioned cheeses.

In his detailed study of the subject, "The Great British Cheese Book" (1982), Rance calculated that there is only enough real Cheddar to put in on two out of every 300 British tables where cheese is eaten.

A visitor from the United States, confronted with the real thing — a slice of tangy, dryish, well-aged farmhouse Cheddar that in some ways resembled that slightly immature Parmesan — confessed that it tasted nothing at all like the English, American or Canadian products she had been eating all her life. Most English people react the same way when they first taste a cut from a proper cylinder of Cheddar.

The same is true of Cheshire, of Swaledale, one of the best of the Yorkshire cheeses, now made on only two farms, and of many others. Still others, like Dorset Blue Vinney, have disappeared.

In their place new English cheeses are appearing. The pioneers are people like Hilary Charnley, a young farmer in Devon who makes an herb cheese called Devon Garland and another, plainer type called Warkleigh. Most such cheeses are not widely available.

The place where nearly all can be bought, not surprisingly, is Rance's shop. He has



Patrick Rance and some wares.

spent years traveling the country, sniffing out new producers, encouraging them, selling their cheese and encouraging others to do so.

His place of business is an anonymous-looking building here in Sreatley, a quiet village near Reading and a few miles up the Thames from Henley, site of the regatta. The name, Wells Store, is almost invisible in faded letters on the front. About a third of the space is taken up by the amiable clutter of a thousand such shops. "We do a nice line in tinned soups and we're not too bad in boot laces," Rance said. But the rest is crammed with cheese, which accounts for 80 percent of sales.

**B**IG, small, French, English, smelly, mild, orange, white, soft, hard, jostling one another for space on shelves and counters, the cheeses are displayed and labeled to delightful, unruly profusion. Several hand-lettered signs encourage shoppers: "Please ask for a taste."

More than 60 of the cheeses are English and most are hard, although there are some excellent softer ewe's and goat's milk cheeses. Hard cheeses, Rance said, were developed in England because winters are harsher than in France or Italy and cheeses had to be kept a good deal longer.

Nowhere else is such a variety of English cheeses available, although Rance praises two London shops — Neal's Yard and Paxton & Whitfield — for their efforts to keep the flame burning. He sells to private customers, to mail-order clients and to about 25 of the best country restaurants in southern England and Wales.

Most shops in England count themselves lucky to have one farmhouse Double Gloucester in stock. Wells Store has three, and a rare and delicious Single Gloucester too. Single Gloucester is only about half as thick — two to three inches, or 5.5 to 7.5 centimeters — and two-thirds the weight — about 16 pounds, or 7 kilos — of Double Gloucester; it is eaten when about six weeks old, while Double Gloucester is ready for the table after six months to a year.

Most days Wells Store, named for the family that founded the business in the 1830s, offers four or five Cheddars and half a dozen English goat cheeses. Equally well represented is the regal Stilton, blue-veined with a pebbly consistency, one of the few English cheeses whose production is limited to a single area.

Rance and his wife, Janet, came to Sreatley 30 years ago. He had retired from the army as a major after serving in Italy during World War II and had done a stint in opinion research at Conservative Party headquarters. They moved because they wanted to live in the country and raise their seven children there, not because they had any notion of getting into the cheese business. It all happened because parents and children wanted "real cheese" for themselves, Rance said, "not because of any business sense or forethought or genius."

A stocky, handsome man who likes denim work shirts, he must be one of the few shopkeepers who wear a monocle on a black cord around the neck. It seems an appropriately mild eccentricity for one whose passion is cheese and who eagerly discusses its more arcane aspects with all comers.

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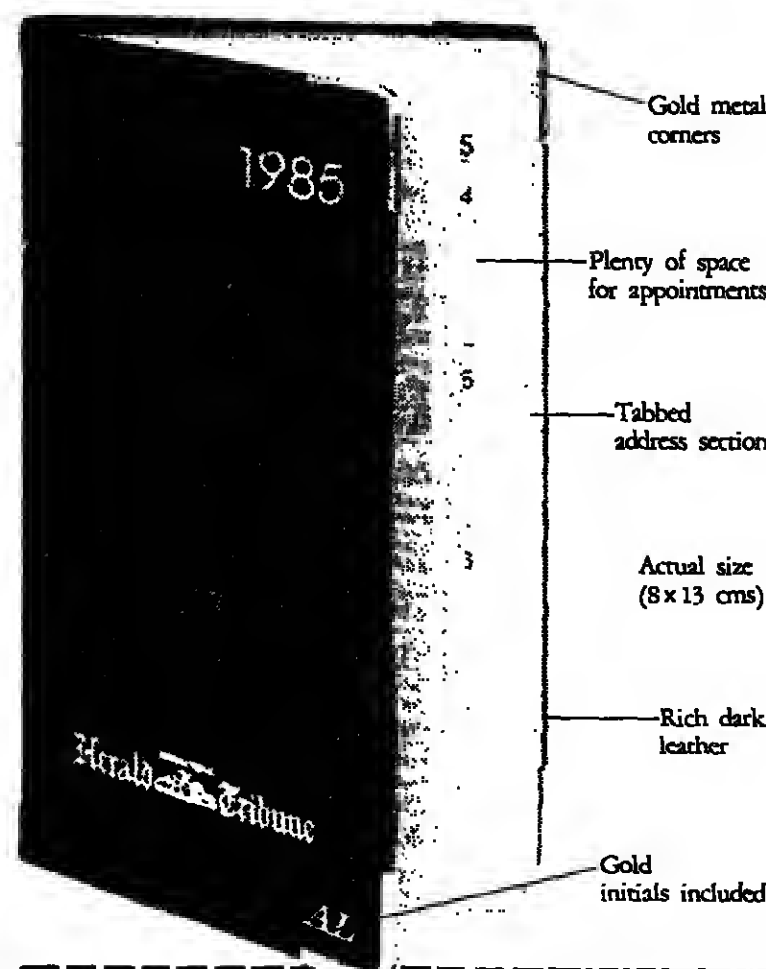
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NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
TorVRU	25504	47 1/2	40	40	-7 1/2
SHUE A	21448	34 1/2	30	32 1/2	2 1/2
PHILPST	19662	45 1/2	40	40 1/2	1 1/2
WINDP	19425	43 1/2	41 1/2	42	-1 1/2
COMST	17918	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2
PRINCA	9216	8 1/4	7 1/2	7 7/8	1 1/4
AMRICH	9188	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-1 1/2
AT&T	9088	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	1 1/2
PRIMEC	8719	17 1/4	17	17	+ 3/4
EXXON	8688	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	+ 1/4
SCOVIL	5443	39 1/2	37 1/2	38	1
COMPW	5381	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	1 1/2
EXXON	5378	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	1 1/4
NYNEX	5017	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/4
UNICOR	5194	24	23	24	+ 3/4

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1260.76	1214.22	1199.89	1202.97	-64.85
Trans	553.79	557.13	550.37	553.76	+0.97
UTI	156.75	147.21	144.03	146.65	-0.10
Comp	486.75	489.13	483.31	485.75	-1.00

NYSE Diaries		
	Closes	Prv.
Advanced	754	646
Declined	874	746
Unchanged	508	597
Total Issues	2028	1963
New Highs	26	25
New Lows	25	31
Volume up	26,506,298	
Volume down	37,507,914	

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	94.95	95.44	95.64	-0.4
Industrials	108.34	108.84	109.34	-0.4
Trans.	97.77	99.43	99.43	0.0
Utilities	57.70	58.90	59.93	-0.5
Finance	91.32	90.91	90.92	-0.1

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.			
	Buy	Sell	% of Total
Dec. 26	\$4,447,392,883	\$4,447,392,883	1.0
Dec. 27	\$4,174,399,428	\$4,174,399,428	1.0
Dec. 28	39,932,999,483	39,932,999,483	1.0
Dec. 29	41,742,533,072	41,742,533,072	1.0
Dec. 19	17,937,636,026	17,937,636,026	0.9

\*Included in the sales figures

**Thursday's**  
**NYSE**  
**Closing**

Vol. of 4 P.M. _____	70,100,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. _____	46,700,000
Prev consolidated close _____	\$9,440,530

**Tables include the nationwide price  
up to the closing on Wall Street**

AMEX Diaries				
	Close	Prev.		
Advanced	218	218		
Defunct	243	254		
Unchanged	568	577		
Total Issues	821			
New Mfrs.	14	8		
New Lists		1		
Volume up	1,465,188			
Volume down	2,439,470			

Standard & Poors Index				
	High	Low	Close	Ch
Industrials	185.89	184.24	184.90	
Transp.	162.74	162.11	162.39	
Utilities	74.81	74.57	74.70	
Finance	18.66	18.61	18.64	
Composite	146.50	146.07	145.73	

NASDAQ Index			
	Close	Ch's	Week Ago
Composite	2458.5	-0.1	244.9
Industrials	268.1	-0.70	257.24
Finance	297.4	+1.13	292.6
Insurance	196.1	1.07	191.19
Utilities	234.78	+1.10	234.19
Banks	229.49	-0.72	228.63
Transp.	227.07	-0.68	225.02

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Close	Ch
Bonds	72.72	+
Utilities	72.72	+
Industrials	72.72	+

AMEX Most Active				
	Vol.	High	Low	Last C.
TIE	4837	7 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
DomeP	3847	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4
Worold	1759	25 1/4	24 1/4	25 1/4
HOUCO	1218	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/2
Cryso	1209	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/4
TEV	1164	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/2
Verp	1139	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/2
ChrtAla	1022	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Gravel	763	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/2
Verp	763	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/2

AMEX Stock Index		
High	Low	Close
282.51	281.60	281.72

[illegible]

## NYSE Prices Decline Again

*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange gave ground Thursday in a sluggish year-end session marked by selling pressure on some toy-manufacturing and retailing issues.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials dropped 6.40 to 1,202.52.

Volume came to 70.10 million shares, down from 46.70 million Wednesday.

Toys 'R' Us, a company with a wide following on Wall Street, reported a 16.9-percent sales gain for the eight weeks ended Dec. 24. It said the increase was "below our aggressive sales plan" for the holiday selling season.

Toys 'R' Us stock numbered 7 1/2 to 40 and led the active list on volume of more than 2.5 million shares.

Selling spilled over into some other retailing issues, and toy makers as well, although Toys 'R' Us said its sales of "traditional" toys remained strong through the holiday period.

Among retailers, Wal-Mart Stores dropped  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 39, and Petrie Stores  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 33%. Petrie owns about 13.4 million shares, or about 25 percent, of Toys 'R' Us.

In the toy manufacturing group, Tonka fell 3 to 41½; Mattel ½ to 10½, and Hasbro Bradley, traded on the American Stock Exchange, 5¼ to 56

The toy makers' stocks have been among the best performing groups in the market this year. Toys 'R' Us, for its part, has become something

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	5k.		Close	
High	Low					100s	High	Low	Quot.
7 3/4	2 1/2	Brook	.001	--		337	3 1/4	2 1/4	3

of a legend on Wall Street as a classic turn-around story.

its predecessor company, Interstate Stores, spent several years during the 1970s in bankruptcy proceedings. After it was reorganized under its new name in 1978, its stock began a climb from 1% (adjusted for subsequent splits) to a high of 52% this year.

Otherwise, analysts said the mood among money managers at investing institutions was "very subdued." The performance of the market since 1984 has disappointed many people after the large gains recorded in the two previous years.

Furthermore, many portfolio managers have had trouble this year producing results as good as the market averages—in part because smaller stocks that do not carry much weight in the indicators have fared even more poorly than the big-name blue chips.

The U.S. government is expected to sound an upbeat note for the 1985 economy when it reports Friday on the index of leading economic indicators for November. However, a strong showing by the index has been widely forecast, and may already have been taken into account by the market.

In the daily tally on the Big Board, declines outpaced advances by about 3 to 2. The exchange's composite index lost .40 to 95.64.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 86.62 million shares.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials fell .94 to 184.90, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was down .72 at 165.75.

1 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Std.	100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chge
42 1/4	31		CnsNG	2.22	5.8	8	672	40 1/2	40		40 1/4	—	1/4

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Vol	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Div	Yr	Gr
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	10	0	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	240	230	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	180	170	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	150	140	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	120	110	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	90	80	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	60	50	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	1978	2
12/10	30	20	Amgen	14	28	13	244	220	1.20	197	

[illegible]

33%	29%	24%	21%	18%	15%	12%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
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37	6	JWTT	1.72	43	11	8	2612	28	246	—	—
38	29	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
39	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
40	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
41	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
42	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
43	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
44	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
45	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
46	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
47	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
48	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
49	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
50	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
51	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
52	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
53	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
54	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
55	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
56	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
57	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
58	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
59	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
60	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
61	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
62	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
63	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
64	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
65	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
66	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
67	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
68	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
69	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
70	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
71	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
72	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
73	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
74	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
75	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
76	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
77	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
78	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
79	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
80	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
81	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—
82	19	John	1.15	11	11	8	115	28	246	—	—</

[illegible][illegible]

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	
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Thursdays  
**NYSE**  
Closing

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street**

(Continued from Page 10)

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# The News

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# The Global Newspaper.





## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Arbitrators Could Lose \$100 Million on Phillips

By Fred R. Bleakley  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Wall Street's arbitrage trading community stands to lose at much as \$100 million if the stock of Phillips Petroleum Co. does not recover from the plunge it took Monday, arbitrators say. Most heavily exposed, they say, is the company headed by Ivan F. Boesky, the most active professional arbitrator.

Ivan F. Boesky Corp. is believed to have bought more than half the estimated 10 million to 12 million shares purchased by professional arbitrators in recent weeks. Phillips' shares fell 87 1/2 cents Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, to \$45.25, or about \$9 below the \$54-to-\$55-a-share average price that other arbitrators say Mr. Boesky paid for his position.

Mr. Boesky refused to comment on the potential loss for Mr. Boesky and for Wall Street "could the biggest black eye the arbitrage community has suffered since Citicorp's," one trader said, referring to the losses when the Justice Department broke up the planned union of Gulf Oil Corp. and Citicorp Service Co. in 1982.

Arbitrators buy securities of companies in takeovers or reorganizations with an eye toward selling at a higher price in a relatively short time. Usually they borrow to leverage their positions. That leads them to sell quickly, in order to avoid further interest costs, if it appears that the takeover is not on track, as happened with Phillips.

Many arbitrators, including Mr. Boesky, have reportedly already taken some of their losses in Phillips. Monday, 4.9 million shares changed hands and Phillips' stock dropped \$9.25 in reaction to the company's announcement that it would restructure itself to avoid a takeover by a group led by T. Boone Pickens.

Mr. Boesky reportedly sold major blocks of shares in 12 other companies Monday to repay millions of dollars in bank borrowings for his Phillips shares. His position, estimated to be 5.5 million to 7 million shares, represented an investment of about \$300 million.

Swissair Expects Net To Be Higher in '84  
ZURICH — Swissair AG expects higher profit in 1984, a company spokesman said Thursday. He added that the forecast came in a letter to employees from Robert Staubli, the chairman, but that the letter gave no precise figures. Last year the airline reported a record net profit of 56.3 million Swiss francs (\$22.5 million).

In early November, Swissair predicted that 1984 profit would roughly equal 1983's. In the letter, Mr. Staubli said the airline expected positive results in 1985, with profit at similar levels to 1984 and 1983.

## Hong Kong Acts To Liquidate Deak &amp; Co. Unit

United Press International  
HONG KONG — The Supreme Court of Hong Kong, acting on a petition from the Colony's administration, appointed on Thursday a provisional liquidator for Deak-Perera Far East Ltd., a Hong Kong affiliate of the U.S.-based Deak & Co.

Deak-Perera Far East ceased active business Dec. 6 along with two other Hong Kong affiliates when the parent filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of U.S. bankruptcy laws.

After Deak-Perera Far East closed its doors, depositors found they also were unable to recover their money from Deak Co./Macao, another affiliate on whose behalf Deak-Perera Far East had been accepting deposits. Deak Co./Macao, like its Hong Kong affiliate, had a money-changer's license that did not entitle it to accept deposits.

According to figures issued by Macao authorities, investors stand to lose at least \$20 million if the Deak companies here and in Macao are liquidated. Macao authorities have stated that the Macao company has been suspended.

Another Deak affiliate in Hong Kong, Deak-Perera Finance Ltd., a registered deposit-taking company, had its license suspended Dec. 7.

## McDonnell Douglas to Start Producing MD-87 Jet

Los Angeles Times Service  
LONG BEACH, California — McDonnell Douglas Corp. says it will begin producing the MD-87 jetliner next year after having received orders for 12 of the aircraft. The orders, placed by Finnair and Austrian Airlines, are valued at about \$240 million. Deliveries are expected to begin in late 1987, according to officials at Douglas Aircraft Co., the Long Beach-based McDonnell unit that produces commercial aircraft.

The MD-87 is a shrunken version of the company's existing MD-80 family, with about 25 fewer seats and about 17.5 feet (5.25 meters) chopped out of its fuselage. The typical MD-80 carries 155 passengers.

James Worsham, president of Douglas, said in a recent interview that the MD-87 would cost \$30 million to \$75 million to develop. He said that about 93 percent of the MD-87's parts would be common to the MD-80, thus reducing development costs.

Mr. Worsham said the aircraft is designed as a "companion piece to the MD-80," meaning that the aircraft has a range equal to larger MD-80 family jets and similar operating requirements. Thus, the less expensive MD-87 could easily be substituted on a spot basis for larger capacity jets, depending on passenger loads, he said.

The MD-87 announcement was widely expected. McDonnell had received orders for eight of the aircraft from Finnair as of last month and was waiting for final confirmation of the Austrian Airlines order before launching the program.

The additional orders will not significantly affect Douglas employment plans, which already call for substantial increases, a company spokesman said. The company plans to add about 12,000 jobs by 1988 and some of those jobs would be based on the MD-87. It currently employs 16,000 at Long Beach and Torrance, California.

In addition to the MD-87, Douglas is conducting preliminary studies of an MD-89, a stretched version of the MD-80 with a new engine. The aircraft would add 15 to 20 seats to the older version.

Douglas has formed a strategy of developing new aircraft only through modifications of older lines, Mr. Worsham said. The MD-80 family is based largely on the company's DC-9 line, which has been in production since the 1960s.

"You could blow as much as \$2 billion if you build an entirely new size, but you probably would never make a profit because you couldn't get back your nonrecurring costs," he said.

"We are not looking at anything at all like that, nothing at all," he emphasized. "We are like a shoemaker, sticking to our own last."

## COMPANY NOTES

Baring Brothers & Co., London merchant bankers, said it has agreed to acquire a 29.9-percent stake in Wilson & Watford, London-based stock jobbers, for an undisclosed price. The stake will be increased to 100 percent as soon as London Stock Exchange rules allow, the company said.

BAT Industries PLC said it bought 4.45 million ordinary shares of Hambro Life Assurance PLC at 54 1/2 pence (\$6.40) a share on Dec. 12 through a wholly owned subsidiary. On Dec. 15, BAT announced that it had agreed to acquire Hambro for £664 million.

Burger King Corp., the Miami-based fast-food chain, said it is conducting a home-delivery experiment in a suburb of Columbus, Ohio. The company said one unit is participating in the experiment, which is scheduled to last two months. Customers pay a 5-percent additional charge for the service.

First Trust Co., a Thai investment trust, has had its operating license revoked because of continuing financial problems, Thailand's Finance Ministry announced.

General Motors of Canada said its diesel division has received a \$60-million contract to build 45 diesel-electric locomotives for CP Rail. The order should prevent further layoffs in the division in 1985, the company said.

International Harvester Co. violated U.S. law by failing to warn consumers over a several-year period that its gasoline-powered tractors could catch fire under certain conditions, the Federal Trade Commission said. However, it said, no immediate corrective action is called for because International Harvester finally did send out warnings in 1980.

Marine Midland Banks said it participated in a consortium that provided a \$75-million revolving credit to finance the buyout of Axis Inc. by a group of investors led by Merrill Lynch & Co. and Axis management. The company said it and Exchange National Bank also provided a \$20-million revolving credit to Axis's Bliss & Laughlin Steel Co. unit to finance its divestiture and buyout by management.

Nikko Securities Co. and Daiwa Securities Co. said they will launch a Euroyen money market fund in January. The funds are intended to help small institutional investors to increase the yen portion of their portfolios with less risk than direct investments in single yen instruments.

Petro-Lewis Corp. said it has reduced the appraised value of a royalty trust it has set up for limited partners to between \$846 million and \$874 million from an original \$920 million. The trust was proposed five weeks ago as part of a settlement of lawsuits brought by

Gold Options (Quoted in \$/oz.)			
Price	Feb.	May	Aug.
370	110.0/100.0		
380	125.7/125.7	138.0/138.0	20.0/20.0
390	125.4/125.4	125.4/125.4	13.0/13.0
400	125.2/125.2	125.2/125.2	11.5/11.5
410	125.1/125.1	125.1/125.1	10.5/10.5
420	125.0/125.0	125.0/125.0	9.5/9.5
430	124.9/124.9	124.9/124.9	8.5/8.5
440	124.8/124.8	124.8/124.8	7.5/7.5
450	124.7/124.7	124.7/124.7	6.5/6.5
460	124.6/124.6	124.6/124.6	5.5/5.5
470	124.5/124.5	124.5/124.5	4.5/4.5
480	124.4/124.4	124.4/124.4	3.5/3.5
490	124.3/124.3	124.3/124.3	2.5/2.5
500	124.2/124.2	124.2/124.2	1.5/1.5

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## Henkel Predicts Higher Volume, Profit Next Year

DUSSELDORF — Henkel KGAA, West Germany's largest privately owned chemicals group, expects higher 1985 volume and profit after increasing both this year, the company said Thursday.

World group volume has risen about 10 percent in 1984 to more than 9.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion).

The company posted domestic group net profit of 77 million DM last year on sales of 4.46 billion. It does not publish world group profit.

As part of a restructuring plan aimed at strengthening Henkel's core activities, the company's U.S. subsidiary, Henkel Corp., plans to withdraw from food operations.

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## Sandinists Follow Harvard Model at Institute in Managua

(Continued from Page 11)

Administración de Empresas), sits on a breezy suburban campus. The main lecture hall is equipped with microphones for each student and booths for simultaneous translation when necessary. The school's 25,000-volume library is perhaps the most extensive business reference archive in Central America. The faculty, half of whose members hold doctorates, includes a number of Harvard Business School graduates.

Most of the 53 faculty members are Central Americans who have studied in the region and in the United States. There are six resident American professors, and other Americans regularly visit for a semester or academic year of research and teaching.

The suggestion that such an institution would stimulate regional

economic development came out of a meeting that Mr. Kennedy held with Central American leaders in Costa Rica in 1963.

The region was then experiencing an economic boom, but leaders complained that a chronic shortage of trained managers was impeding growth.

After the meeting, Mr. Kennedy asked the dean of the Harvard Business School, George P. Baker, to send a mission to the region to investigate the feasibility of setting up a school. The mission, led by Professor George Cabot Lodge, came back with a positive report. The first teaching began in 1964 in Anigua, Guatemala.

After spirited competition among Central American countries, Nicaragua was chosen to be INCAE's permanent home. The Somoza family, which then dominated the country, arranged favor-

able terms for purchase of land for the campus, and used its influence in Washington to win the contest. First classes at the Managua campus were held in 1967. INCAE is now considered the outstanding institution of its kind in Central America.

"By any standard, you have to consider INCAE a success," said Pedro José Alvarez, a business executive who is an active supporter of the school. "Anyone who wants a job in Latin America and is carrying a degree from INCAE is going to be looked at favorably."

But after the Sandinist takeover in 1979, hundreds of INCAE graduates, uneasy over the new government's Marxist rhetoric, fled the country, taking their skills and what they could carry of their wealth with them. Companies began to close or move away, and Nicaragua suddenly seemed a very

unpromising place for a business school with historic ties to Harvard University and the U.S. government.

The problems have not all been political. Nicaragua has an acute shortage of dollars, and this year its central bank informed INCAE that it would no longer be able to convert its Nicaraguan money into hard currency. This has made it difficult for the school to pay its debts, which are in dollars, and to pay faculty salaries.

For a while, it looked as though INCAE might have to end its operations in Managua. A new campus has been built in Costa Rica, and this year, for the first time, the two-year graduate course is being offered there instead of in Managua.

In the last few years, however, the Sandinists have come to view INCAE as a potentially valuable resource. Their government is run

principally by untrained officials, the ideal clientele for a business school looking for students.

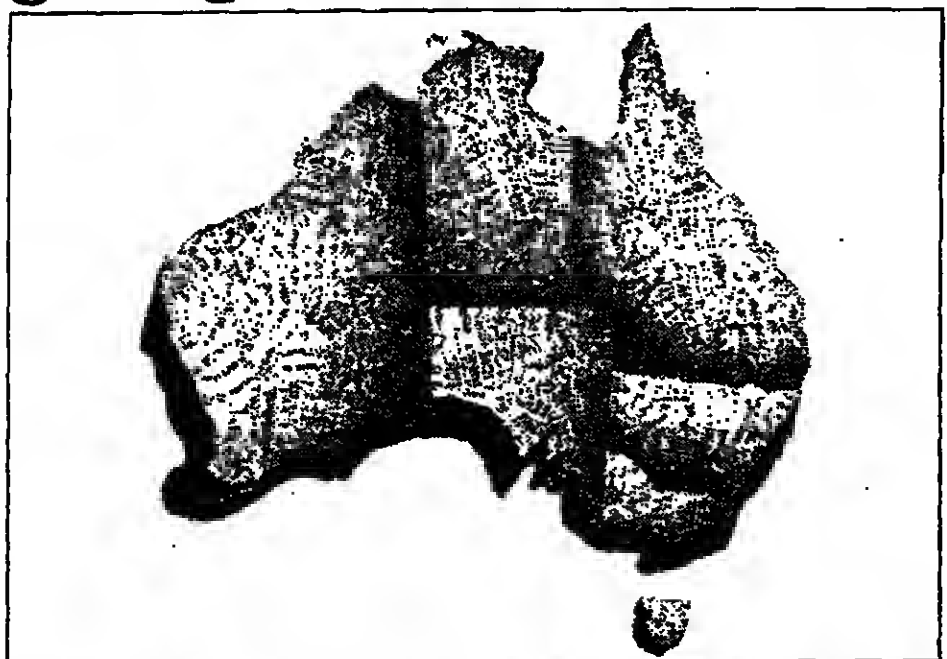
Now half the students at INCAE's Managua campus are Sandinists, often sharing classrooms with ideological opponents.

In addition to the two-year course given in Costa Rica and the one-year program in Managua, INCAE sponsors seminars, ranging from a day to several weeks, in every Central American country and in Ecuador.

INCAE administrators and private sector leaders say that they are confident that the school can remain active in Nicaragua for now.

"INCAE has done what it set out to do, which was to train high-level managers for Central American businesses," said Jaime Bengoechea, president of Nicaragua's Chamber of Industry.

## Australia is getting out from down under



Australia is sporting a new outlook these days. One that's drawing it much closer to foreign business and financial leaders.

Why? Australia's inflation rate is nearing a ten-year low. Prospects for wage stability, based on union agreements, are brighter than ever. A relaxed regulatory environment is opening the way for foreign banking operations.

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A highly-select group of international business executives, bankers and investors will gather in Melbourne, at the Regent Hotel, on February 10-12, to discuss the possibilities.

The occasion is *The Australia Forum: Opportunities for Investment and Corporate Finance*, a meeting sponsored by the state government of Victoria and leading international business organizations in conjunction with Institutional Investor.

You, or another senior executive of your organization, can hear first-hand about Australia's prospects for rapid economic expansion, which industries the government has targeted as important growth areas...and how deregulation is fostering new opportunities for foreign financial institutions in the Australian economy.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Treasurer Paul Keating are tentatively scheduled to address

the meeting, as well as senior executives of Australia's leading corporations, financial institutions and business advisory firms.

*The Forum* will provide ample opportunity to meet formally and informally with your Australian hosts as well as other leading political and economic figures who will be in attendance.

There is no registration fee for *The Australia Forum*. However, attendance will be strictly limited to a select group of senior executives with a bona fide interest in Australia, which means a prompt response is important to secure your invitation.

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## AFRICA

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## ASIA

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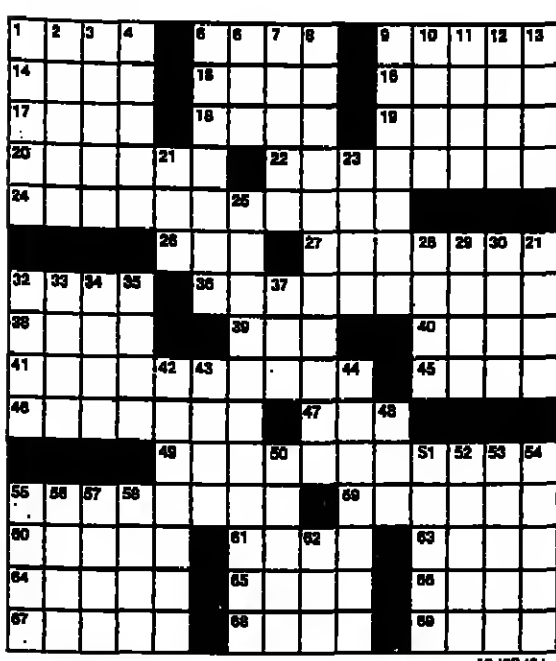
## TAX FREE CARS

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## TAX FREE CARS



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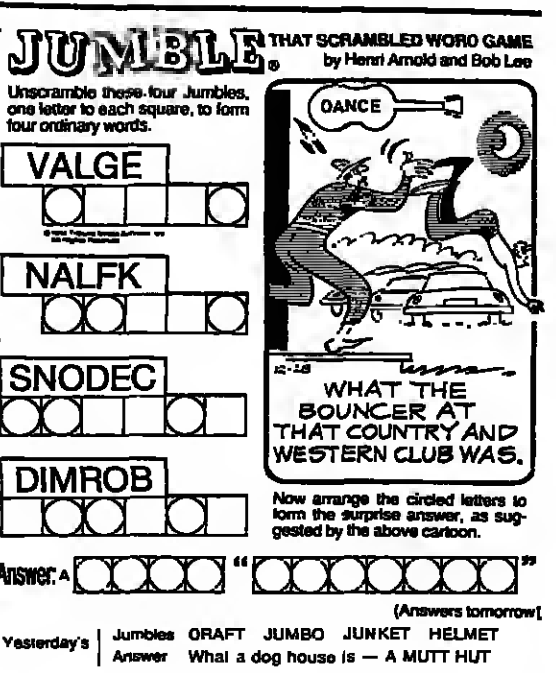
**ACROSS**

1 Bye-bye  
5 "Atlas" author  
9 Bitter  
14 Monitor lizard  
15 "Ain't She Sweet?" composer  
16 Consumers' advocate  
17 Hatching post  
18 Where Ovid died  
19 Noted conductor from Genoa  
20 Purpose  
22 Spanish naval station  
24 Dish for Julius?  
26 Scoffer's cry  
27 Motorist's concern  
32 Yonder  
36 Some cigars  
38 Theater area  
39 Parts of Ali's rec.  
40 Lear's friend  
41 Quip re 24  
45 Like Nestor  
46 Stores up  
47 Greek vowel  
49 Laboratory activities

**DOWN**

1 Roman undergarment  
2 Colosseum  
3 Sample  
4 Poker payments  
5 Hopeless situation  
6 Past  
7 Where Hercules slew a lion  
8 Severe disciplinarian  
9 Like in a haystack  
10 Singer Vikki  
11 German dam  
12 Decorate anew  
13 Memorable Belgian musician  
21 Arrest  
22 Accomplish  
23 He wrote "Venus and Adonis"  
28 Tooth wearers  
29 "Lacta est"  
30 Kind of plank  
31 Tasso's patron  
32 "Longa," ancient Italian city  
33 Horse player's consideration  
34 Caliente  
37 "Tell it in Gath"  
42 Sight on a lot  
43 Erotic  
44 Gas or electric service  
48 Ren's friend  
50 Best and Ferber  
51 Vest  
52 "Gassy" of football fame  
53 Florida port  
54 Soigné  
55 Nursery sounds  
56 Chisholm Trail town  
57 Kin of etc.  
58 Lobliolly  
62 Monogram of the author of "Red Rover"

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**WEATHER**

**EUROPE**

City	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Amsterdam	10	5	W	100
Berlin	10	5	W	100
Brussels	10	5	W	100
Frankfurt	10	5	W	100
London	10	5	W	100
Paris	10	5	W	100
Rome	10	5	W	100
Stockholm	10	5	W	100
Vienna	10	5	W	100
Zurich	10	5	W	100

**ASIA**

City	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Bangkok	10	5	W	100
Hong Kong	10	5	W	100
Manila	10	5	W	100
Seoul	10	5	W	100
Taipei	10	5	W	100
Tokyo	10	5	W	100

**AFRICA**

City	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Algiers	10	5	W	100
Cairo	10	5	W	100
Harare	10	5	W	100
Johannesburg	10	5	W	100
Nairobi	10	5	W	100
Windhoek	10	5	W	100

**LATIN AMERICA**

City	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Buenos Aires	10	5	W	100
Caracas	10	5	W	100
Lima	10	5	W	100
Medan	10	5	W	100
San Jose	10	5	W	100
Santiago	10	5	W	100

**NORTH AMERICA**

City	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Anchorage	10	5	W	100
Chicago	10	5	W	100
Denver	10	5	W	100
Los Angeles	10	5	W	100
London	10	5	W	100
Manila	10	5	W	100
San Francisco	10	5	W	100
Seattle	10	5	W	100
Toronto	10	5	W	100
Washington	10	5	W	100

**MIDDLE EAST**

City	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Amman	10	5	W	100
Beirut	10	5	W	100
Jerusalem	10	5	W	100
Manama	10	5	W	100
Riyadh	10	5	W	100
Tel Aviv	10	5	W	100

**OCEANIA**

City	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Auckland	10	5	W	100
Christchurch	10	5	W	100
Dunedin	10	5	W	100
Hamilton	10	5	W	100
Wellington	10	5	W	100

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



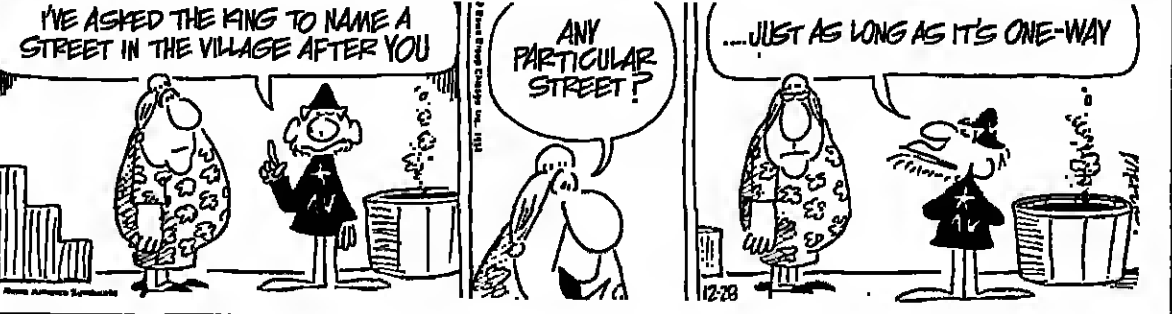
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



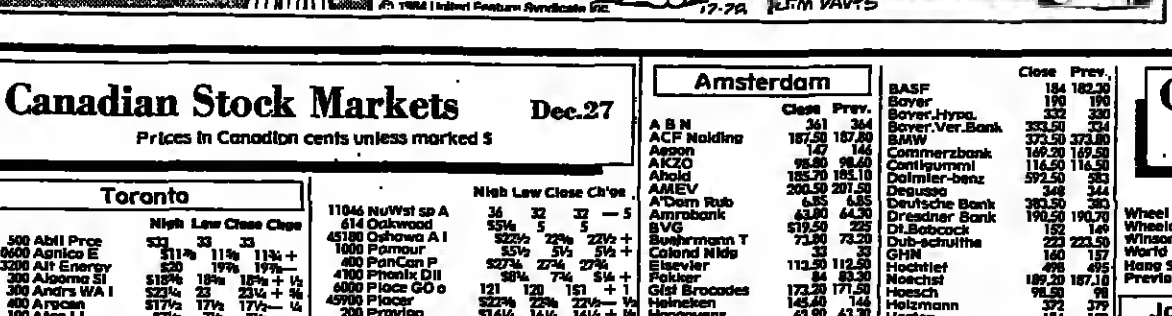
## REX MORGAN



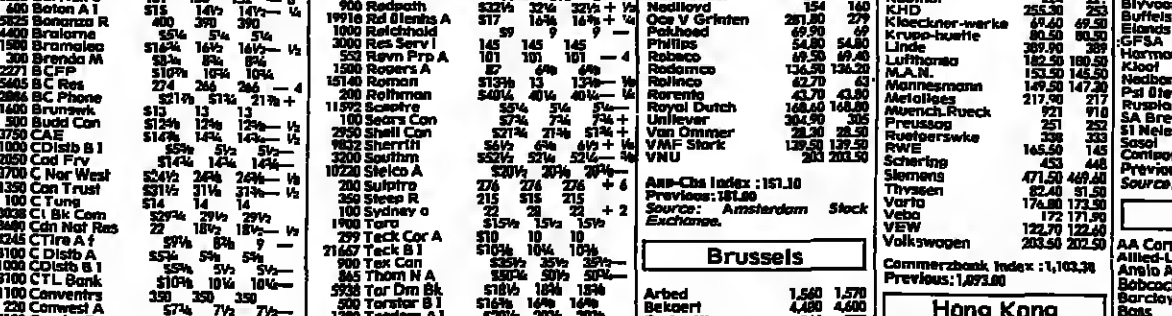
## GARFIELD



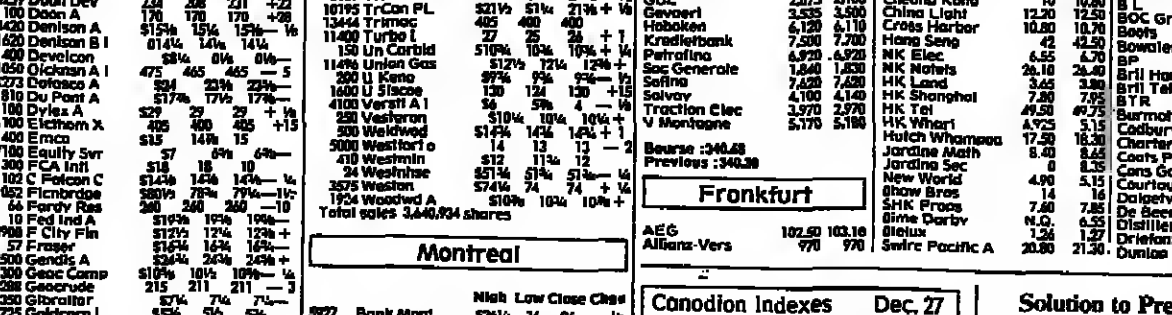
## WHY IS IT MY COFFEE CUPS KEEP DISAPPEARING?



## AHA!



## I MUST HAVE A WORD WITH THE MAID



## CANADIAN STOCK MARKETS

Market	Index	Change
Toronto	10,100	+100
Montreal	10,100	+100
Amsterdam	10,100	+100
Brussels	10,100	+100
London	10,100	+100
Paris	10,100	+100
Frankfurt	10,100	+100
Zurich	10,100	+100
Stockholm	10,100	+100
Oslo	10,100	+100
Copenhagen	10,100	+100
Helsinki	10,100	+100
Tallinn	10,100	+100
Riga	10,100	+100
Vilnius	10,100	+100
Kiev	10,100	+100
Moscow	10,100	+100
Belgrade	10,100	+100
Sofia	10,100	+100
Bucharest	10,100	+100
Warsaw	10,100	+100
Prague	10,100	+100
Bratislava	10,100	+100
Vienna	10,100	+100
Budapest	10,100	+100
Belgrade	10,100	+100
Sofia	10,100	+100
Bucharest	10,100	+100
Warsaw	10,100	+100
Prague	10,100	+100
Bratislava	10,100	+100
Vienna	10,100	+100
Budapest	10,100	+100

## MILAN STOCK MARKET

Market	Index	Change
Milan	10,100	+100
Rome	10,100	+100
Naples	10,100	+100
Bari	10,100	+100
Palermo	10,100	+100
Catania	10,100	+100
Syracuse	10,100	+100
Messina	10,100	+100
Trapani	10,100	+100
Comiso	10,100	+100
Agrigento	10,100	+100
Mazara del Vallo	10,100	+100
Salerno	10,100	+100
Avellino	10,100	+100
Benevento	10,100	+100
Caserta	10,100	+100
Frosinone	10,100	+100
Lazio	10,100	+100
Latina	10,100	+100
Terracina	10,100	+100
Viterbo	10,100	+100
Castell Geronzo	10,100	+100
Castelluccio	10,100	+100
Castelluccio	10,100	+100
Castelluccio	10,100	+100

## BOOKS

## THE INNOCENT EYE:

On Modern Literature & the Arts

By Roger Shattuck. 362 pp. \$18.95.

Farrar Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by John Gross

NOVEMBER'S issue of the French magazine Lire contained an interesting feature about some of the leading interpreters of French culture in America today. One of those interviewed was Roger Shattuck, who said that he considered himself above all a journalist and that he was proud to do so. A work of literature, he insisted, has a right to exist on its own terms without being cast in the mold of a preconceived theory or dogma; and to do justice to its unique qualities, it calls for a spirit that is journalistic rather than academic.

When Shattuck, who is a professor of French at the University of Virginia, calls himself a journalist, it is admittedly in a rather specialized sense. He is the author of some notable books, beginning with his classic account of the origins of the avant-garde in pre-1914 France, "The Banquet Years." But he has also contributed essays and reviews to a wide range of periodicals, and he has now collected the best of them in a book, together with four previously unpublished pieces.

The subject matter of "The Innocent Eye" is predominantly French, and predominantly modern. But within those limits there is a great deal of variety. Shattuck writes about the visual arts as readily as he does about literature. He deals judiciously with personalities as dissimilar as Antonin Artaud and Meyer Schapiro. He has the knack of fastening on an aspect of the author or artist he is discussing that is arresting and dramatic as well as revealing — the use of Balzac made of the double meaning that usage has in French (usury but also erosion), the philosophy behind the set of inscriptions that Paul Valery produced for the Palais de Chaillot in 1937.

He is also equally at home with social history and with the play of ideas. One excellent piece (based on original research) lays bare the machinations of the international congress of writers that was held in Paris in 1935, at which distinguished figures were ostensibly mobilized in defense of freedom but in practice dragged into supporting the official Soviet line. Another essay, no less striking, analyzes the art of René Magritte and the mixture of amusement and apprehension it generates in terms of the Irish bull. An Irish bull, as the saying goes, is always pregnant.

Beneath its variety, "The Innocent Eye" possesses a considerable degree of unity. Not of a systematic kind — that would scarcely be possible in a gathering of pieces written on such widely scattered occasions. But without being unduly repetitious Shattuck circles round the same ideas and comes back to the same questions. And his boldest theme is also his most pervasive — a repeated attempt to relate works of art to nothing less than the constitution of the human mind and the nature of physical reality.

Two pieces stand out in this respect. One is a consideration of why Sigmund Freud and Paul Valery were drawn to write about Leonardo da Vinci at roughly the same time; Shattuck ar-

gues that they valued him above all (and this in spite of Freud's dualistic terminology) because he demonstrated that the apparently separate energies of the mind spring from the same source, that mental activity is ultimately indivisible. The second key essay is an interpretation of the later art of Claude Monet, the Monet who withdrew to his garden and his lily ponds — only what he was really doing, we are told, was training himself to see in nature what the physicists of his time were also revealing, a universe characterized by vibrating particles of matter and unifying lines of force.

While a nonscientist can hardly hope to judge the full validity of these ideas, both essays (and others in the book in the same vein) are exceptionally stimulating and suggestive. The only risk with Shattuck's approach is that he is liable to find himself excessively concerned with mental processes rather than with thought content. One of the new essays is an account of a "calligram" or typographically shaped poem by Guillaume Apollinaire, written — or devised — in 1914, which Shattuck presents as the literary equivalent of the innovations being made at that time by Pablo Picasso and Igor Stravinsky. It is possible, however, to be persuaded that the poet succeeded in his aim of giving his lines "geometric, mimetic, and schematic shapes based on plastic composition," and still feel that the result is no more than a gadget, an ingenious verbal contraption.

Yet while Shattuck remains loyal to the avant-garde he espoused in "The Banquet Years," he has many doubts about what he calls — in another new essay and a brilliant one — "the demon of originality." Have experimental artists considered the possibility, he asks, that we might be approaching "a flattening of the curve of invention"? Have they (and we) been misled by a false analogy between scientific and artistic experiment?

Here as elsewhere a strong current of common sense runs through the book. It can also be seen to advantage in some timely reflections on the triumph of "the metaphysical picaresque" to so much recent fiction — fantasy spinning out of control, Don Quixote taking the road without benefit of a Sancho Panza. Not that he is an enemy of theory as such; but he reminds us that it is a lesser activity than looking at individual works "with as innocent an eye as one can attain."

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Yugoslav Artist Wins Tokyo Cartoon Contest

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Dusan Petricic, a Yugoslav artist won top honors Wednesday in a cartoon contest run by the mass circulation newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun. There were 2,872 entrants.

Petricic won 1 million yen (about \$4,000) for his whimsical drawing of a painter on his way to paint a tunnel with cans of bright paint, they said. His entry and other prize-winning cartoons will be exhibited throughout Japan in January, organizers said.

Now in its sixth year, the Yomiuri contest drew entries from 58 countries.

## BRIDGE

## By Alan Truscott

NEW methods of signaling, however sensible, take a long time to gain acceptance. One example is the upside-down method, in which a high card is discouraging. This is now finding favor among experts some 30 years after it was introduced in Europe.

Another is the Smith Echo, invented by I. G. Smith of England, more than two decades ago. It allows the defenders to indicate their attitude to the suit first led by a signal in the suit played by the declarer. A good example is the diagrammed deal. The defenders were using "attitude leads against no-trump in which a small card shows enthusiasm for the suit. The eight of clubs

from West suggested tolerance rather than eagerness. South captured the club king with the ace, no doubt regretting that he had not reached a spade contract. Four rounds of hearts were played, and on the first of them East made a significant signal by playing the ten. This was "Smith," and showed a positive attitude to the original suit clubs.

When West gained the lead at the fifth trick with the spade ace, he felt safe in leading the club queen followed by the ten. Lacking the jack, East would not have shown a liking for clubs. Now East was able to overtake with the club jack and shift to the diamond queen. South guessed right by duck-

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A 7 5 3	♥ K Q J 10 9 8	♠ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South 1NT, West Pass, North Pass, East Pass. West led the club eight.

## Other Markets Dec. 27

Closing Prices in local currencies

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	10,100	+100
Brussels	10,100	+100
London	10,100	+100
Paris	10,100	+100
Frankfurt	10,100	+100
Zurich	10,100	+100
Stockholm	10,100	+100
Oslo	10,100	+100
Copenhagen	10,100	+100
Helsinki	10,100	+100
Tallinn	10,100	+100
Riga	10,100	+100
Vilnius	10,100	+100
Kiev	10,100	+100
Moscow	10,100	+100
Belgrade	10,100	+100
Sofia	10,100	+100
Bucharest	10,100	+100
Warsaw	10,100	+100
Prague	10,100	+100
Bratislava	10,100	+100
Vienna	10,100	+100
Budapest	10,100	+100

## Johannesburg

Market	Index	Change
Johannesburg	10,100	+100
London	10,100	+100
Paris	10,100	+100
Frankfurt	10,100	+100
Zurich	10,100	+100
Stockholm	10,100	+100
Oslo	10,100	+100
Copenhagen	10,100	+100
Helsinki	10,100	+100
Tallinn	10,100	+100
Riga	10,100	+100
Vilnius	10,100	+100
Kiev	10,100	+100
Moscow	10,100	+100
Belgrade	10,100	+100
Sofia	10,100	+100
Bucharest	10,100	+100
Warsaw	10,100	+100
Prague	10,100	+100
Bratislava	10,100	+100
Vienna	10,100	+100
Budapest	10,100	+100

## London

Market	Index	Change
London	10,100	+100
Paris	10,100	+100
Frankfurt	10,100	+100
Zurich	10,100	+100
Stockholm	10,100	+100
Oslo	10,100	+100
Copenhagen	10,100	+100
Helsinki	10,100	+







## Another Pastrami Year

...too I feel too sure of that, or of much else, except a pending year of blizzard, insufferable heat, dread-  
ful downpours, five-day colds, periodic viral miseries and pastrami on rye.

*New York Times Service*

## A black and white photograph of a woman standing in front of a laundry store. The sign above the entrance reads "LAUNDRY". The woman is looking towards the camera. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, vintage feel.

Although about 50,000 Chinese immigrants enter the United States yearly, according to Chin, the women seek jobs in the garment industry and the men prefer to go into trading, even selling odds and ends on sidewalks.

In the old days, however, Chinese immigrants had only two choices, the laundry or the restaurant business, according to David Chin, a retired laundryman. Like many other Chinese, Chin, who came here at age 18 in 1927, wanted to go to school and become an

June Chin, a laundress who is not related to David Chin or Gem Chin, is always on the move, checking dirty clothes, getting them ready for pickup, ironing, sorting, packing. After a fire recently in her laundry on 32d Street in Manhattan, Mrs. Chin rented a one-room shop on 30th Street for \$1,400 a month. She is not sure she can break even with the rising costs.

She said business was slow because many people do their own laundry now, with coin laundries and washers in their homes so common. Two years ago she charged 45 cents to wash and press a shirt. Today it is \$1 for a machine-washed, folded shirt and

The exhibit on the laundymen will run until mid-January at the Chinatown History Project office at 70 Mulberry Street. The exhibit later will move to the Statue of Liberty Museum on Liberty Island.

One part of the exhibit is a poem, "Parents," by Fay Chiang, who grew up in a laundry:

*they raised a family  
in the backroom of a laundry;  
10' x 14'; quaint, new york;  
1950's . . .  
he: worked 6 days a week, 16 hours  
a day;  
she: raised children, cooked,  
cleaned, saved, helped work  
when there was time . . .  
the customers called him: Charlie  
and her: mrs. charlie*

**King Hassan of Morocco** is taping Brazilian culture for a special New Year's eve party — he's flying over students of a samba school, complete with exotic dances. "We're going to give a show of Brazilian culture," **Joazeiro Trindade**, head of the **Beija Flor** — or **Hwambani Bird** — school said in Rio de Janeiro before leaving for Lebanon. The show will feature parades. **Beija Flor's 1985 carnival parade** which tells the story of a tropical Adam and Eve. The star of the show, **Marcia Pente**, who in February paraded in the carnival parade will wear only a fig-leaf, not perform in Morocco.

[illegible]